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A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
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The Bombay [redacted]ette.

No. 28,864—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	40	0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	35	8
Heart Bottle	33	12
O. B.	28	0
Glentromie	29	4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	23	4

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
B. CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th Oct.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4158	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
† ORIENTAL	5015	1000	L. H Moule	10th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamer marked B lands passengers at Brindisi and proceeds to Venice.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

October 6th.	November 3rd.
October 20th.	,, 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on: 20th Oct., 17th Nov., and 15th Dec., For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept., 20, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, October 3, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

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Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

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INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 5th October, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 8th October, noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 9th October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 7th October, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1892. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

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Liverpool ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

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Water is the great carrier of the Infective Germs. It is the Water to which we must look.—*Lancet.*

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12 ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	0

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Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

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ESTHER EDWARDS.
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,, 1639—STAR Set Pearl in Square, with Coral on either side	25	0
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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
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BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

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MADRAS.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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AND
FRIDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AND
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
T. W. ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
"SCHOOL,"
BY
THE POONA AMATEURS.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Jack Poyntz	Captain Wickham
Beau Farintosh	Captain Bonomi
Lord Beaufoy	Mr C K Baynes
Doctor Sutcliffe	Lieut-Genl Pottinger
Mr Krux	Mr F Lloyd Jones
Vaughan	Mr Stubbs
Bella	Mrs Prior
Naomi Tighe	Miss Borradaile
Mrs Sutcliffe	Mrs Pottinger.

Kitty—Mrs Currie | Tilly—Miss R Pottinger
Milly—Miss Nuthall | Hetty—Miss I Pottinger
Laura—Miss F Kirkham | &c. &c. &c.

Keepers .... { Mr Bayly, RA. / Mr Waddington, RA.
Footmen .... &c, &c., &c.

ACT I.
A Glade in a Wood.
(*Lapse of a Week.*)
ACT II.
The Schoolroom.
(*Lapse of Two Hours.*)
ACT III.
Outside the Schoolroom.
(*Lapse of Six Weeks.*)
ACT IV.
Outside the Schoolroom.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle, Front Row	„ 4
Do. Other Rows	„ 3

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER,
AND
WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.
"MIKADO;"
OR
THE TOWN OF TITIPU,
BY
THE POONA AMATEURS.

CHARACTERS:—

The Mikado of Japan	Captain Wickham.
Nanki Poo (His Son disguised as a Wandering Minstrel and in love with Yum-Yum)	Major J. R. Hobday.
Ko-Ko (Lord High Executioner of Titipu)	Mr. Seton.
Pooh-Bah (Lord High everything else)	Mr. Lloyd Jones.
Pish-Tush (a Noble Lord)	Mr. Sinclair.
Yum-Yum } Three Sisters wards of Ko Ko	Mrs. J. R. Hobday.
Pitti-Sing }	Miss Howard.
Peep Bo }	Miss Shipp.
Katisha (an elderly Lady in love with Nanki Poo)	Miss Borradaile.

Miss Shipp will play Yum-Yum on the 4th, and Mrs. Hobday will play the same character on 5th October.

SCHOOL GIRLS :—	NOBLES :—
Mrs. G. Martin.	Mr. Crowe.
Mrs. Tallents.	Mr. LeQuesne.
Mrs. Currie.	Captain De Butts.
Mrs. Sinclair.	Mr. Stockdale.
Mrs. Bain.	Mr. Waddington.
Mrs. Lyons.	Mr. Bayley.
Miss Kirkham.	Mr. Westmacott.
Miss Walker.	Mr. Stubbs.
Miss Dennett.	Dr. Trask.
Miss Moon.	Mr. Sargent.
Miss Barnes.	Mr. Luard.

GUARDS, TRUMPETERS, &c.
SCENIC DIRECTOR—Surgeon-Lieut. Colonel Hay.
STAGE MANAGER—Mr. Lyons.
ORCHESTRA.
Conducted by Captain Heyman.
Piano...........Mr. Nisson. Harmonium...Mr. Bartley.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 5
Dress Circle, Front Row	„ 5
„ „ Other Rows	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 3
Back Seats and Gallery	„ 1

SAILORS' ORPHAN SOCIETY, GLASGOW.
A CONCERT

On behalf of the above Society will be held on
THURSDAY, 6TH OCTOBER,
At the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, near Victoria Dock,
AT 9 P.M.
Tickets, Rs. 2, Re. 1. & As. 8, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Or at the Door.

S. S. "CITY OF PERTH," ARRIVED
1ST OCTOBER, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd October 1892.

IN CONNECTION with the FAIR at GOWALIA TANK, the Public are hereby informed that on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, MAGICAL FEATS will be performed by Prof. SALUKHE. Time from 4 to 6 p.m. for Ladies and 9 to 11 p.m. for Gentlemen.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received at 11 Hornby Row, by Mr. PESTONJEE PADSHAH, Hon. Secretary to Mr. J. N. TATA'S SCHEME for HIGHER EDUCATION among PARSEES from candidates desiring to be admitted to the benefit of the above Scheme. Candidates should apply by letter stating age, qualifications, and particulars of College career, if any, with testimonials.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WITHOUT ITS PEER FOR SUBSTANTIAL MERIT.

FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

OPEN EVERY EVENING AT 8 P.M.
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 9 P.M.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m.
Children admitted Half Price to all Parts.
ALWAYS PRESENTING PLEASINGLY PREPARED PROGRAMMES OF SPOTLESS FUN AND HARMLESS
HILARITY FOR THE MILLION ARTISTIC ACTS AND ANTICS, AND NOVEL DISPLAYS OF INTREPIDITY AND GRACE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Boxes to seat 4 Persons	Rs. 16
First Class Chairs	„ 3
Second Class Chairs	„ 2
First Class Gallery	„ 1
Second Class Gallery	Annas 8

NO HALF PRICE AT THE EVENING PERFORMANCES.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION
"THE WATER PANTOMIME."

Seats may be booked at the Circus between the hours of 10 to 12 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M.

FRANK BROWN,
Proprietor and General Manager.

NOTICES.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 Per Share (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid on and after 4th October, 1892, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th September, 1892.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) Per Share (Free of Income Tax) being at the Rate of 10 Per cent Per Annum, will be paid on and after the 4th October to the Shareholders of the Company, whose names stood on the Register on the 19th Sept., 1892, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1892.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a 10" B L EMPLACEMENT AT MAHALUXMEE BATTERY of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2.—Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 500 as Earnest-money will be received at One p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October next.

3.—The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Dn., M. W.
Bombay Defences Office : Middle Colaba, 26th September, 1892.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1892.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the Provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Section 4 of Act III of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of SIXTY-ONE LAKHS and SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 61,61,000) for the purpose of repaying to Government a loan of an equal amount bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

The Trustees have fixed a Minimum Rate of 100 per cent under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the lowest Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required. They will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

2 per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

23 per cent of the amount allotted on MONDAY, 14th November 1892.

And the balance on or before FRIDAY, 31st March, 1893.

But the whole or any part of any accepted Tender may be paid at any time after receipt of notice of acceptance.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 5 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 31st October, 1892, and they will be opened in presence of the Trustees on the following day.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th September 1892.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive offers from Indian Manufacturers if the Articles noted in the margin bonafide of Indian manufacture can be supplied by them. If so, the cost at which the Articles required can be supplied should be quoted.

(a) Letters gilt and brass (as E. S. W. M., &c.) average size about ¾ inch long, for shoulder straps of tunics, frocks and forage caps.

(b) Figures gilt and brass (as 1, 2, 3, 4. 0, &c.) average size about ½ inch long, for shoulder straps of tunics and frocks and for forage caps.

It must be understood that unless prices quoted are less than, or at most equal to, English Rates, Government will not sanction their purchase locally.

Samples of the Articles required can be seen, if necessary, in the Stores of this Department from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on any working day. The probable annual requirements are noted below :—

Letters,	Gilt of sorts.	55 pairs.	
Do.	Brass	„	1,260 „
Figures	Gilt	„	120 „
Do.	Brass	„	1,366 „

Communications on the subject will be received up to noon on Monday, the 20th of October, 1892.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Supdt., Army Clothing.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
"VICTORIA" SOAPS.

TRADE MARK
SEE WORD

BROWN / WHITE / HONEY. { "VICTORIA" LONDON-PLYMOUTH On Packet, Box and Tablet. } WINDSOR, / WINDSOR, / GLYCERINE

UNEQUALLED FOR THE SKIN.
INDISPENSABLE FOR { The BOUDOIR. / The BATH. / The LAVATORY. / The HOUSEHOLD.
ASK FOR VICTORIA AND SEE
The WORD on the Packet or Box.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED :
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.............4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.............4 „ „
3 Months.............3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, / FLEAS, / MOTHS, / BEETLES, / MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DO YOU EVER
BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free,* our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... } £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, ... DRAINS, &c. A Treatise ... the renowned ... by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 423 High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE:
A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891 :
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

ARMANDE FRERES.
CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently arrived.

One dozen, Quarts	Rs. 36
One dozen, Pints	„ 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED April 1892. THE ORIGINAL URHUJ. SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR
Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by, removing Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c., of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME C. E. DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4½ „
Third do.	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee,* and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "Mikado," by the Poona Amateurs, 9 p.m.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.
Fair at the "Luxmi Narayan" Temple, Gowalia Tank.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Natal per extra s. s. Clive, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-day.

The Hindoo Fair at Gowalia Tank.—The annual Hindoo fair, known as "Luxmi Narayan," commences to-day, at Gowalia Tank Road, and will continue for five days.

Fall from a Tram Car.—Jeewan Wokhta, aged about 40 years, living at Kala Chowkey Road, Chinchpoogly, was, on Sunday afternoon, accidentally knocked off a tram-car, while trying to jump from it. He was removed to the hospital, where he is now under treatment.

A Serious Fall.—A Parsee girl, named Dinbai, aged 8 years, living at Elphinstone Road, Parel, while leaving her house on Sunday afternoon, accidentally slipped her foot and fell down, fracturing her right thigh. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is detained for treatment.

Reported Burglary.—Vijbhoocandas Dulputram has reported to the police, that, on Sunday night, his warehouse, at Mirchi Lane, Mandvee, was broken into by means of a hole made in the roof, and a watch and Rs. 14 in cash, collectively valued at Rs. 50, were stolen from a box, which was forced open.

Theft of Currency Notes.—Mr. Thomas Wignell, residing at DeLisle Road, has reported to the police that, on Thursday evening, at about 9 o'clock, before going to bed he left his coat on a chair, which had in its pocket eleven currency notes of Rs. 10 each. The next morning he found the notes missing.

Fatal Fall from a Cart.—An inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Russoolkhan Goolji, aged 22 years. The deceased was a labour cart-driver, living at Dharavi. On the 28th of last month, the deceased was driving his cart along Dharavi Road, when he accidentally fell from his seat, and the wheels passed over him. He was removed to the hospital, where he subsequently died. A verdict of death from injuries received by an accidental fall from a cart was returned.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., to-day:—

Quadrille	Arcadia	Coote
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela
Valse	Un Premier Bouquet	Waldteufel
Selection	The Gondoliers	Godfrey
Divertissement	Soft Glances	C Coote
Valse	Toscana	Bucalossi

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Bombay Theatre.—The Shahunagarwasi Dramatic Company, well-known for performing in Marathi Shakespearian plays, performed last Saturday night "Vikaravilasita," the Marathi rendering of "Hamlet," by Prof. G. G. Agarkar, M. A., Principal, Fergusson College, Poona. The performance was the best of its kind ever put on the Bombay stage. Chandrasena's "Hamlet" and Mallika's "Ophelia" were particularly creditable performances. The company have succeeded in making the Shakespearian plays popular among the Marathi-speaking native public and they well deserve the support they received last Saturday from the audience which crowded the house.

Somevousky Kshatria Niti Sevak Mandli.—The annual gathering of the above Mandli on account of the *Dasera* festival was held in the *Holi* Building, at Mazagon, on Saturday. The proceedings commenced with the recital of specially composed verses by Messrs. Pandurang Dadaji, Luxuman Narayan, and others selected by the Mandli. After this Mr. Baburao Purshotum Bhatte, the secretary, read an interesting account of the origin, &c., of the Dasera festival, after which Messrs. Dadoba Arjunji and Vinayakrao Raghoba addressed the meeting. The president, Mr. Moroba Vishwanathji Mahatre, made an appropriate speech, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to him. Pedhas and gold leaves were then distributed among the members present numbering about one hundred.

A Dishonest Neighbour.—Inspector Roberts, yesterday, brought up before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Rama Babaji, on a charge of the theft of Rs. 50 in cash, and some wearing apparel, belonging to Arjun Rama, living at Purbhadevi Road. It appeared, that on Friday night, the complainant, who resides in a cadjan hut, left his place locked up and went out. On returning, he found some cadjan leaves removed from one of the sides of the hut, and a box containing the above articles missing. Information was then given to the police who arrested the accused on Sunday on suspicion, when the stolen property was recovered from him. The accused pleaded guilty, but said that he had been instigated by another Rama Rutnoo to commit the theft. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A Smart Police Officer.—Yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Roberts of the Mahim Section, placed three Mahomedans, named Essubkhan Amirkhan, Osman Shaik Mohidin, and Ahmad Saheb Haziz Miyah, on a charge of gambling with a pack of cards, on the public road. Mr. Roberts was coming from Mahim by train yesterday morning, when he saw a number of Mahomedans playing with cards on the Arthur Road, between the Mahaluxmi and Grant Road Stations. After alighting at the Grant Road Station, the police officer took a hack shigram and drove to the place with a Mahomedan townsman. On seeing the carriage arriving there, the gamblers dispersed, and with some difficulty Inspector Roberts arrested them. A pack of cards and some copper and silver coins were found on the spot. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate convicted and fined them each Rs. 2.

Fatal Accident on Board a Steamer.—Yesterday evening, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, into the circumstances concerning the death of Mahomed Sallay, aged about 25 years. The deceased was a stoker in the P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, and lived on board. About a month ago the deceased was on duty on board the steamer, when he was injured while unshipping the ship's rails near the gangway. The deceased had his toes badly injured by one of the rails falling on them. The deceased was removed to the hospital, where it was found that he was under shock, and the second and third toes of the right foot crushed and the soft parts lacerated. The injured limbs were amputated, fever and jaundice followed, and lastly diffused suppuration of the foot set in, and he died on Monday evening. The jury, upon the medical evidence adduced, returned a verdict of death from pyæmia following injury to the foot caused by a ship's rail falling on it.

Fatal Mill Accidents.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner' yesterday, held an inquest, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Urjoon Rama, aged 40 years, a mill-labourer, living at Mahaluxmi. The deceased was employed at the Mahomedan Mill, Gamdevi. About a fortnight ago the deceased was as usual making up bundles of yarn, and as he was opening the door of the yarn press, it fell on his hand and foot and crushed them. The deceased was removed to the hospital, where the injured toe was amputated. The deceased did not rally, but tetanus set in, and he died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus.—A mill-hand, named Bapoo Dewu, aged about 27 years, employed at the Jadowjee Raghowjee Mill, Tardeo, was, on Sunday afternoon, seriously injured by his getting entangled in a machine in motion. He was removed to the same hospital in an unconscious state, where he died shortly after. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by his accidentally getting entangled in a machine.

Mahaluxmi Fair and Dasara Festival.—At Mahaluxmi there is a very old and celebrated shrine of goddesses, called Saruswati, Mahaluxmi, and Kali, the respective consorts of the trinity of Brahma, the creator, Vishnu, the protector, and Mahesh or Shiva, the destroyer of the universe. It is frequently visited for offering prayers by devotees and worshippers in almost all the seasons of the year, but crowds of people visit it, especially in the month of Ashwin (September or October) in honour of Nao Ratra or Nine Nights, which commence from 1st to 10th day of Ashwin Shudha. About a few paces from this shrine is situated another beautiful temple belonging to the late Mr. Dhackji Dadaji. During the Nao Ratras, the goddess Durga is worshipped and prayed by orthodox Hindus. On the 8th day called Durga Astami a havan or sacred fire is created at this as well as at other temples of goddesses in India by worshipping Brahmins and fed by rice and ghee by pronouncing mantras. On the 9th Bali Dana, or sacrifices of animals, such as cocks and goats, &c., are offered to the goddesses which is done only by non-Brahmins. The 10th day on which the worshipping course ends is called Dussera. This year the Nao Ratra commenced on the 21st ult. and ended on the 1st instant, which being Dussera. The worship of goddesses at Mahaluxmi went on with the usual pomp. At night the shrine was tastefully illuminated. The shops of sweatmeats and of children's toys were lined on both sides from the foot of the temple down to the tank and on every succeeding night the gradual brightness of moonlight rendered the scene most delightful and attractive.

CRICKET.

THE RALLI BROTHERS' C. C. VS. THE CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade Parade Ground, on Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for the former by 58 runs. The feature of the match was Mr. Gagrat's capital innings of 103 runs, not out.

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

P D Kanga, c Machliwala, b Chonkar	12
H H Belgaumwala, b Chonkar	17
N R Bhaya, b Machliwala	22
K Khambatta, c Bapasola, b Chonkar	0
K D Engineer, c Mistri, b Chonkar	35
Reporter, b Machliwala	0
Billimoria, run out	0
Todiwala, c Mathavdas, b Chonkar	0
Mair Homeji, c Bapasola, b Machliwala	11
M D Kanga, b Chonkar	10
N Vatcha, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Bapasola	60	1	33	0
Chonkar	86	2	48	6
Machliwala	60	2	26	3

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Machliwala, b M Kanga	12
Walsh, run out	10
Mistri, b M Kanga	1
Gagrat, not out	103
Bapasola, l-b-w Bhaya	9
Fido, b Bhaya	0
Chonkar, b Bhaya	0
Mathavdas, st b Bhaya	15
Hussey, b Belgaumwala	6
Nicholson, c Khambata, b Bhaya	1
Jamnadas, b M Kanga	5
Extras	11
Total	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
M Kanga	122	5	73	3
Bhaya	110	5	59	5
Billimoria	30	1	13	0
P Kanga	10	0	7	0
Belgaumwala	30	0	10	1

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. THE ALLIANCE C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade between a weak eleven of the John Bright and the representative one of the Alliance, on 2nd October, 1892, the result being undecided at the drawing of stumps. Going in first, the Alliance made a bad start, no less than six wickets falling for 28 runs only, when Messrs. N. B. Saklat (13), Mistri (21), K. B. Saklat (20), and Bamji (19), coming to the breach, so far altered the situation by their plucky and energetic efforts, that they enabled their side to pile up the respectable total of 120 runs in the end. Mr. Bhikhaji Wadia's expert handling of the ball at the wickets for the John Bright secured respect for many a ball which merited the reverse fate. The John Bright people, in their turn, through the stubborn defence of Messrs. Bana (24), M. R. Wadia (41, not out) scored 73 runs, with the loss of only one wicket.

THE ALLIANCE C. C.

F D Rabadi, b Talyarkhan	0
B A Bharucha, c Gundevia, b Wadia	0
M R Chichgar, b Wadia	2
N D Mahaluxmiwala, run out, Bhikhaji	4
H D Patel, b Wadia	6
N B Saklat, c Motishah, b Wadia	13
S K Mistri, b Reporter	21
S H Modi, c Bhikhaji, b Reporter	20
K B Saklat, b Wadia	20
H E Bamji, b Talyarkhan	19
P D Saklat, not out	6
S F Saklat, st Bhikhaji, b Talyarkhan	1
Extras	8
Total	120

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

H K Bana, not out	24
K E Modi, c S Modi, b Rabadi	5
M R Wadia, not out	41
E Talyarkhan S Motishah J Reporter B Cardmaster Dastoor Bhikhaji Wadia R Commissariatwala A Gundevia M Lilaowala	to bat
Extras	3
Total	73

CITY OF BOMBAY C. CLUB VS. HINDOOS.

This match came off on Sunday and excited keen interest in view of the defeat the City had suffered the day previous at the hands of Messrs. Ralli's Club. The odds seemed in favour of the Hindoos who put their usual strength into the field, whilst the opposite side played without P. D. Kanga, M. D. Kanga, Belgaumvala, H. Billimoria, and Tapia, and the side was entrusted to J. L. Billimoria who won the toss. The City men electing to bat put together 83 runs, the feature of which was Bhaya's steady innings of 20. Todivala and Khambatta showed good defence and contributed 12 and 10 runs to the score respectively, while J. L. Billimoria's 9 were contributed by an hour's careful batting. Kale bowled the best for his side taking 4 wickets for 17 runs, and Rao took three wickets, but the Hindoo crack did not come off so well, taking one wicket for 31 runs. The Hindoo innings commenced well, and when 4 wickets fell for 64 runs it seemed all over with the City, but H. Mehta, a promising cricketer, came to the rescue of his side, and so successfully did he bowl that half-an-hour after he came on was enough to put an end to the game, and decide it in favour of the Parsees by 2 runs. Masukar's (20) and Kirtikar's (19) stand was invaluable for their side, the other batsmen except Merchant (14) doing little to help it. Bhaya and Mehta shared the wickets between them, the latter's 4 wickets for 7 runs, showing a splendid average.

The undermentioned gentlemen are included in the team that will play the Ganeshkhind Eleven to-morrow. The team starts for Poona, on Monday, at 2:—" (Mr. Patel's team) J. M. Framjee Patel (capt), A. Tyebjee, S. B. Spencer, Jeyker, R. E. Mody, L. D. Kanga, D. E. Mody, R. D. Cooper, B. D. Gagrat, M. D. Kanga, and Chonkar."

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 40, Forbes Street, Mr. L. J. Pinto occupying the chair. The following is a copy of the directors' report:—

In laying before you the audited account of the company for the year ended 30th June, 1892, your directors are happy to state that the working has been fairly satisfactory. The total number of bales pressed by the company's press this year as compared with 1891 is as follows:—Bhownagar, 10,542 against 8,003 in 1891, Mahwa, 10,316 against 12,950 in 1891, Meeagam, 2,793. From the above statement you will see that the work done last year at Mahwa was greater than in the present year, but this was due to the fact that there was an accident in the press and work had to be stopped on two occasions once for eleven days and against eight days during the busiest part of the season. You are aware that one of the presses from Bhownagar has been transferred to Meeagam by your directors, but owing to shortness of time and competition the result was not as satisfactory as the directors anticipated. The profit and loss account show a credit balance of Rs. 17,347-11-6, from which your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 8 per share, free of income tax, and to carry Rs. 4,000 to the reserve fund, and the remainder to the next year's account. Your directors recommend that a bonus of Rs. 400 be paid to the engineers for the extra work thrown on them in the erection of the Press at Meeagam. The directors' report was approved and adopted. Mr. Pinto and Mr. S. B. Bharocha were re-elected as auditors. A dividend of Rs. 9 per share was declared. The customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

To-morrow evening at nine o'clock, the members will hold a smoking concert at the head-quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at which the silver spoons (about four dozen engraved with the Club monogram) will be presented by Lieut.-Colonel, the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Commanding Bo. Vol. Rifles. All are invited.

The members of the Sergeants' Mess 2nd K. O. Y. L. Infantry present their compliments to the members of the "Bombay Rifle Club" and request the pleasure of their company at an open dance, to be held at the back of St. John's Church, on the 7th October, 1892, at 9-30 p. m.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong, Sep. 14th, says:—The steady and gradual improvement noted in our last has been displaced owing more especially to the Shanghai market having experienced a general decline of nearly 1 Tael, and at the same time the extent of business there having been almost suddenly reduced to 1,200 bales. The market here, following suit, began to show symptoms of weakness, prices having depreciated 1 dol. to 2 dols., and the volume of business, though not so small as that advised from Shanghai, has still fallen short of the average, notwithstanding the strong tenor of advises from Bombay. The impatience of holders to ease their holdings has also materially contributed to establish a decline, and to prejudicially affect the previous purchases of the Chinese dealers which remain unsold in their hands to a moderate extent. However, looking at the depleted stocks of all counts, firm advices from Bombay, heavy clearances effected of purchases, and the continued handicapping of English importations owing to extremely unfavourable exchange, there are hardly any very strong elements in play for a further decline. Rather the reverse is to be anticipated.

Prices of all counts have undergone a material depreciation, Nos. 20, 16 and 12 having experienced a decline of 1 dol. No. 10 seems to have undergone a still larger depreciation inasmuch as a decline of fully 2 dols. has been noticeable.

The off take of the fortnight just closed is approximately estimated at about 5,000 bales, comprising about

1,100 bales of No. 20 sold at dls. 66½ to dls. 73
750 " " 16 " at " 64 to " 71
750 bales of No. 12 sold at " 53 to " 64
2,300 " " 10 " at " 53 to " 67
100 " " 8-6 " at " 58 to " 57

Stocks of all counts are estimated at about 9,500 bales, exclusive of 5,000 bales arrived by the *Thibet* yesterday. It is to be noted as regards the question of stocks that if arrival of goods purchased under forward contracts are weeded out of calculation, unsold goods may not appear to be so very large as they now do, and the Chinese purchasers are quite cognizant of this feature.

The Shanghai market is reported to have experienced a degreee of dulness well nigh bordering upon complete stagnation owing to congestion of stocks in the country markets and the absence of demand thereform. Settlements have transpired to the extent of 1,200 bales, and unsold stocks have increased to about 18,000 bales.

The lifeless condition of both yarn and cotton noticed in our last as regards the Japan market has not undergone any change for the better, and of the former only 225 bales are reported to have changed ownership at forced prices, whilst the latter has experienced an absolutely blank period, no transactions whatever being recorded.

THE ANTI-MISSIONARY OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

The *Overland China Mail* has the following concerning the affair which Reuter's telegram reported a fortnight ago:—

Once more there is disquieting news from North China. From a telegram received at Shanghai it would appear that there has been an outbreak against Christians in Shensi, and that European missionaries and native Christians have been mutilated. The epidemics which have recently prevailed in Northern Central China have no doubt furnished the 'Literati' and the foreigner-hating class generally with the means of concocting fresh charges against the missionaries, which they would have no difficulty in making the ignorant and superstitious people accept as true. It is supposed that the alarming telegram has reference to the Swedish mission. Telegrams have also been received in Foochow referring to a fresh rising in Tekhua and in the Saryune district. The cause of this recrudescence is said to be the execution of the alleged leader in the recent Tek-hua disturbances.

The *North China Daily News* of the 8th inst. publishes the following telegram, dated Singan Fu, 6th September, 6-30 p.m.:—'European Missionary Christians mutilated Shensi,' which evidently means that there has been an anti-Christian outbreak in Shenshi in which European missionaries and Native Christians have been mutilated. The epidemics that have visited Northern Central China this year have, we know, been taken advantage of by the enemies of missionary work, and it is to be feared that these men have succeeded in stirring up a riot in Shensi. The China Inland Mission has twenty-seven members, including associates in Shensi, mostly in the west of the province, at Fengsiang, Hanchung, Chengku, and Shenyang. There are thirty Franciscans in Shensi, including seven nuns, and many of these are near Singan Fu. There are also three English Baptist Missionaries in the province. It is difficult to know what can be done to assist the foreigners in Shensi, if they need assistance, the nearest port being Hankow. But we understand that information of the trouble has been telegraphed to Sir John Walsham, who will no doubt make the necessary representations to the Chinese authorities. The Shanghai *Mercury* of the 9th inst. says:—So far as we can learn no further news or confirmation of the telegram from Singan Fu has been received in Shanghai, but it is generally believed that the message has reference to the Swedish Mission, in connection with expected trouble in that region.

BEHAR POLO TOURNAMENT.

On Wednesday the Mozufferpore (Mr. Halliday's) team met the Samastipore Polo Club's four, at Mozufferpore, in the final round of the tournament. The teams were:—

Mozufferpore P. C.—Mr. Rowland Hudson, Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. J. Barclay, Mr. M. M. Halliday (No. 4). Samastipore P. C.—Mr. F. D. Fletcher, Mr. A. Maddox, Mr. H. A. Pickford, Mr. Geo. Moore (No. 4).

It was but a one-sided game, the home team winning as they pleased. In the first period Mr. Hudson scored four goals for Mr. Halliday's team; in the second round five; in the third Mr. Hudson three, and Mr. Richardson one; and in the final, Mr. Hudson again scored four and Mr. Richardson one, making a total of eighteen, to the visitors' *nil*. But the Samastipore team was sufficiently handicapped by the fact that two of their original team were prevented from playing, amongst them being Mr. Murray, whose excellence as a polo player is well known. Also they were undoubtedly considerably outclassed in the all-important matter of ponies, the Mozufferpore ponies looking both bigger and in pace being able to walk round two thirds of the visitors' mounts. This game leaves Mr. Halliday's team, that is, the Mozufferpore Polo Club, in possession of the cup for the first year. There were eleven teams, who entered for the tournament, and Mr. Halliday's team has played three consecutive winning games. The new tournament will be arranged as soon as a Secretary can be found to take Mr. Hickley's place, as he is off home.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE LANCASHIRE PLATE.

The Lancashire Plate of 10,000 sovs. or such other sum as shall amount to the value of the whole of the entrance moneys and 1,000 sovs. added, for all ages; two-year-olds 7st., three, 9st., four and upwards, 9st. 10 lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.; a winner in 1891 or 1892 (handicaps excepted) of 1,000 sovs, at one time, 4 lbs., twice of 1,000 sovs. or once of 2,000 sovs., 7 lbs., or once of 4,000 sovs., 10 lbs. extra; the nominator of the winner to receive 10 per cent., the owner of the second, 10 per cent., the nominator of the second 5 per cent., the owner of the third 3 per cent., the nominator of the third 2 per cent. of the whole stake. One mile. 247 subs., 11 of whom declares forfeit on January 6th, 1891. Closed September 2nd, 1890.

Entrance as two-year-olds and upwards, 10 sovs., the only forfeit if declared to Messrs. Weatherby by the first Tuedsay in January 1891, and 25 sovs. in addition, if not then struck out, and a further entrance of 35 sovs., if left in after the first Tuesday in April 1891.

Entrance free for foals if forfeit be declared to Messrs. Weatherby by the first Tuesday in May 1891, or 5 sovs. if not then struck not. 30 sovs. in addition if forfeit be not declared by the first Tuesday in January 1892, and a further entrance of 35 sovs. if left in after the first Tuesday in April 1892.

Baron de Hirsch's b f La Fleche, by St. Simon—Quiver, 3 yrs, G. Barrett	1
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b c Orvieto, by Bend Or—Napoli, 4yrs, J. W. Watts	2
Sir R. Jardine's ch c Llanthony, by Ormonde—Agnes Bentinck, 3yrs, F. Rickaby	3
Col. North's b c El Diablo, by Robert the Devil—Tantrum, 3yrs., M. Cannon	0
The Earl of Bradford's ch c Sir Hugo, by Wisdom—Manœuvre, 3yrs., T. Weldon	0
Mr. J. N. Astley's br p Mark Price, by Energy—Blackbird, 5yrs., R. Chaloner	0
General Owen Williams, b c Conifer, by Bruar—Foliage, 4ys., J. T. Liddiard	0
Mr. H. Milner's b c St. Angelo, by Clairvaux or Galopin—Agneta, 3yrs. F. Webb	0
Mr. John Charlton's ch c May Duke, by Muncaster—Malbaum, 3 yrs, C Loates	0
The Duke of Beaufort's b c Sun of a Gun, by Petrocel—Ithona, 2yrs, F. Allsopp	0
The Duke of Beaufort's ch f Empress of Germany, by Eastern Emperor—Ermline, 2yrs., Gough	9

(Winner trained by J. Porter, Kingsclere, Hants.)

Betting: 6 to 4 against La Fleche; 2 to 1 against Orvieto; 100 to 1 against Llanthony.

Won easily by three lengths.—*Asian.*

SHIPPING INTEL

The P and O Co's s s Teheran, C F Tocque, will sail to-day for general cargo.

The s s Gutenfels, 1,749 tons, Ca cleared yesterday for Antwerp, B men, with a general cargo and 4 d

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—

PRINCE'S DOC

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Teheran	1684	Tocque	A	P & O S N Co
" Naderi	668	McAllister	B	B & P S N Co
" Naseri	186[illegible]	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
" Kt. of St. George	2999	Bevis	D	K Nixon & Co
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum & Co
" Taif	878	Hannah	G	H Cassum & Co
" Nyanza	1421	Nacoda	K	A Munjee & Co
" Etolia	2113	Jones	L	K Nixon & Co
" Mahanadi	...	.....	M	Shepherd and Co.
" Gutenfels	...	Thormann	N	Glade & Co
" La Seyne	1151	Blanc	O	A Simeon
" Somali	...	Francis	P	V Ebrahim
" Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Q	E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Sabarmati ....Nacoda........Shepherd & Co
" Kaveri ....do. ....do.
" Nizam....2011 Leftwich 30 tons crane...T Morrison & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Thames	2101	Seaton	5	P & O Co.
" Surat	1676	Sleeman	6	P & O S N Co
" Lycia	2116	McNay	9	K Nixon & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" City of Perth	2605	Swan	12	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co
" Bormida	1474	Sussini	15	F Branchi.
" Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	16	W and A Graham.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Cathay (s)	Symons	Shanghai, Sept 10.
3	Maria Valeria (s)	Mitis	Trieste, Sept 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann	Hamburg, &c.

The steamer Teheran, Captain Tocque, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer La Seyne for Aden via Karachi.
" Baghdad for Coast and Calcutta.
" Goalpara for Calcutta, &c.
" Kilwa for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Kapurthala for Karachi via K Coast.
" Asivun for Singapore.
" Bormida for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
27	Chupra s	Brown	Bombay, Sept 16.
	Fultala s	Phillips	Bombay, Sept 17.
	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, Sept 20
28	Shahzada s	Crebbin	Rangoon, Sept 23.
	Canning s	Holland	Bombay Sept 17.
	Pundua s	Croft	Singapore, Sept 14.
29	Clan Macleod s	Worfolk	Port Natal, Sept 6.

DEPARTURES.

September 29.—Steamers Africa, Argus and Catherine Apcar; ship Valkyrie; barques La Escocesa and Ganges. September 28.—Steamers City of Venice, Manora and Baroda.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
21	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
22	Naseri s	Hughes	Bassora.
	Lycia s	McNay	Liverpool.
24	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C Coast.
26	Vesta ship	Henrichsen	Mauritius.
	Volturno s	Johnson	Hull via Bombay.
27	Assyria s	Skinner	Bombay via C Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
20	City of Dublin s	Greenhorn	Batavia.
	Riversdale s	Pick	Bombay.
21	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
22	Pachumba s	Russell	do.
	Naseri s	Hughes	do.
24	Karagola	Tice	Bombay via C Coast.
26	Lycia s	McNay	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ship Vesta, Henrichson, Moolji Jetha, (not known).
S.S. Volturno, Johnson, Finlay Muir & Co., (not known).
" Assyria, Skinner, McIvor, Mackenzie & Co., for Persian Gulf.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
April.					
2	B Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
Sept.					
5	Cossack H M's	Cross	Sea	22	Muskat.
6	Sommelsdijk Duth M-of-W	Von Steyn	Zanzibar	21	Suez.
9	B Ardrossau	Wisnom	Cardiff		
12	Arab	Nash	Cardiff	22	Calcutta.
13	Mayo I G	Fenny	Somali Coast.		
17	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Sea		
18	Sheikh Berkhud	Baker	Somali Coast.	20	Somali Coast.
	Crishima Jp Gun-boat	Kaburaki	St Nazaire	24	Tokio.
19	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay		Bombay.
	Java	Turner	London	20	Zanzibar.
	Marlborough	Smith	Mussowa		Congo River.
20	Cratborne	Crombie	Java		Port Said.
	Carthage	De Horne	London		Sydney.
	Australien	Didier	Sydney		Marseilles.
	Malda	Nash	Zanzibar	21	London.
21	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa.		Mussowa.
	Coromandel	Wheler	London.		Calcutta.
22	Felbridge	Cowie	New York	26	Rangoon.
	Naderi	Mc Allister	Jeddah	23	Bombay.
	Malwa	Preston	Bombay.		
	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast	23	Somali Coast.
	Rome	Daniell	Sydney	22	London.
	Clan Fraser	Henderson	Madras	23	London.
23	Amazone	Tazegabel	Marseilles		Zanzibar.
	Meyun	Mitchell	Somali Coast.	25	Somali Coast.
24	Bengal	Barrett	Calcutta	24	London.
	Sverre	Rodest	Samarang		Marseilles.
	Oriental	Forbes	Bombay		Jeddah
	Drumfels	Steidalmann	Cardiff		
5	Justin	Tweadle	Cardiff	25	Bushire.
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida, &c		
	Malang	De Silva	Zanzibar		
26	Fallodon Hall	Kilvert	Calcutta.	26	Dundee

Aden, 26th September 1892.

HIGH COURT.—October 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

423-92—In person—Thaker Khatow Ramjee vs Ahmed Laduck Samjee.
194-92—Crawford, B and Co—Poonamchand Roopajee and others vs H N Roome.—Payne, G and K.
223-92—Ardesir, H and D—Bai Goolbai vs Dossabhoy Bomonjee Shroff and others—In person.
336-92—Little, S, N and B—Jumnadas alias Bhabha Kanjee vs Moolchund Nensey—Crawford, B and Co.
395-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Luchminarayen Keshowram and another vs Munnalal Guljurimull Nuthubai Kassanbhai.
419-92—Ardesir, H and D—Mukandrao Ganesh Kibe vs Kullianmull Bahadurmull.
445-92—Wadia and G—Huri Vullubhdass Balgowandas vs Shaik Mahomed bin Moludin and another.
447-92—Craigie, L and D—John Sands and others vs Dharsey Moraa and another.
450-92—E Wilkin—Oodechund Khoobchund vs Bhaichund Dayabhai.
452-92—Payne, G and S—Punalall Sirdarmull vs Ramrutton Buldes.

Testamentary Suits.

24-91—Payne, G and S—Lady Janbai vs Moosa Tharia—Little, S, N and B—(Part heard.)
10-92—Edgelow, and G—Fakirchund Premchand and others vs Bai Bhimabai Naikin—H S Dikshit.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

615-91—J C Cama—Hormusjee Fakeerjee and another vs Pirozshaw Ruttonjee Sagoo—Brown and M.
656-91—Ardesir, H and D—F L Latham vs Moulvie Abdool Kadur Jeteker and others—Nanu and H, and K D Shroff.
515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.
40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Josub.

Postponed Long Causes.

205-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Naltora Gowli—In person.
521-91—Janardhan and A—Charles A Turner vs Abdool Kader Hajee Abdula and others—T A Bland.
387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwarkajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.
250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutil.
606-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Ookerda and others vs Triuumjee Shewjee and others—P, G and S, Crawford, B and Co, T, D and C.
448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Maneckbai and others—K D Shroff.
206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas vs Vittoo Appajee Gowli.
201-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Pestonjee R. and K.
149-92—Bhaishunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—Pestonjee, R and K, Crawford, B and Co., and Chitnis, M and M. To vary Commissioner's Report.
370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Roughton and B.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 3.

From Liverpool.

rabia s—6 cases confectionery, M Abdoolally.

From London.

iversdale s—8 packages papers, stationery, &c, C A Rahim Brother; 4 cases pianos, Soundy and Co; 100 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 125 cases paint and colour, C Rajbhoy and Co; 7 cases medicine, J Jewraj and Co; 63 cases oilmenstores, &c, B Nuzerally; 4 cases confectionery C Moosajee; 6 cases biscuits, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee 19 cases confectionery, S Heptoola; 107 kegs paint and 25 drums linseed oil, E Sooleimanjee; 7 bales printing paper B Sazba and Co.

hyebassa s—10 packages stationery, N Cumroodin.

From Hull.

olturno s—104 kegs point, M H Hoosein; 50 drums linseed oil, C Mooljee and Co.

From Marseilles.

Giava s—10 cases provisions, &c, Bolton and Co.

From New York.

Arabia s—14 packages clocks, Mooljee Gangjee and Co.

From Antwerp.

Bombay s—150 cases candles, A Tyabally.

From Hamburg.

Gutenfels s—16 cases writing paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—35 cases soap, A Abdool Rehman; 16 cases soap, Shamjee Lilladhur; 10 cases playing cards, M H Gunnee.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 20th to 26th September.)

EXPORTS.

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—1,782 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—148 cwts cotton unpressed, 20 cwts wool unpressed, 1,448 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and secta, 150 cwts rice, 962 corges skins, and 100 corges hides.
Gutenfels s. (Antwerp)—257 bales wool, 8,171 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, and 4292 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Etolia s, (Liverpool)—480 pieces white goods and 5,000 lbs grey yarns.
Chyebassa s, (London)—2 pieces white goods and 86 pieces prints.
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—150 pieces grey goods, 1,291 pieces white goods, 789 pieces prints, and 21 tons coal.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—17,016 pieces grey goods, 13,061 pieces white good, 5,942 pieces prints 6,900 lbs grey yarns, 681 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 6 cwts spelter and 80 cwts copper.
Arabia s, (Bombay)—2,000 lbs grey yarns.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—3,810 pieces grey goods, 1,653 pieces white goods, 576 pieces prints and 3,001 lbs grey yarns.
Gutenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—525 cwts steel.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—31,868 pieces grey goods, 15,406 pieces white goods, 9,683 pieces prints, 14,800 lbs grey yarns, 9,205 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 10 cwts spelter, 4 cwts copper.
City of Dublin s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—6,209 pieces grey goods, 2,550 pieces white goods, 17,840 pieces prints, 4,500 lbs grey yarns, 3,900 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 1,049 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops, and 500 cwts steel.
Riversdale s, (London)—9 pieces prints and 2 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops.
Simla s, (Bombay)—16,884 pieces grey goods, 1,484 pieces white goods, 1,592 peices prints, 8,700 lbs grey yarns, 2,500 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 15 cwts steel, 148 cwts copper and 3 cwts yellow metal.
Lycia s, (Liverpool)—24,425 pieces grey goods, 31,719 pieces white goods, 17,172 pieces prints, 14,100 lbs grey yarns, 5,000 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 2,002 cwts steel.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 29.

Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

October 1.

Newsome, Vety-Lt, Bo, A VD, on remount duty, from Mhow.
Finnis, Lt, Bo 2nd Manc Regt, on leave, from Satara.

October 2.

Curtin, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, off leave, from England.
Little, Capt, Ms, D A A G, off leave, from England.
Hughes, Col, Bo, Comt-Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Wheldall, Capt, Beng, on leave, from Bolarum.
Pearson, Lt-Col, Beng, R A, from leave, from Australia.
Glasgow, Lt, Beng, 2nd Queen's, from leave, from New Zealand.
King, Lt, Bo 1st E Lac Regt, on language leave, from Satara.
Gore, Maj, Beng, R E, from furlo, from Engl.
Weekham, Lt-Col, Beng, R A, from leave, from England.
Young, Lt, Beng 16th Lancers, from leave, from Australia.
Stoddart, Lt-Col, Beng, 16th Lucknow Regt, from leave, from Engl.
Gordon, Maj, Beng, A S Highlanders, from England.
Scott, Maj Bo, R E, from furlo, from England.
Traherne, Lt, Beng, R A, from leave, from England.
MacEwen, Lt, Beng, 16th Lancers, from leave, from Ceylon.
Tweedie, Lt, Beng, A S Highlanders, from leave, from Ceylon
Holland, Capt, 24th B I, on furlo, from England.
Moore, Lt, 3rd B Cav, on furlo, from England.
Peile, Lt Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
Edye, Surg-Capt, Beng, Med Staff, from leave, from England.
Edwards, Capt, Beng 5th Punj Cav, from furlo, from England

October 3.

Willcocks, Capt, Beng Leinster Regt, from leave, from England.
Beresford, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, from Mhow.
Carew, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, from Mhow.
Jennings, Surg-Capt, Bo, I M S, from leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—October 2.

Curtin, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, off leave, to Nusseerabad.

October 3.

Little, Capt, Ms, D A Ag, off leave, to Secunderabad.
Hughes, Col, Bo, Commy-Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Lyons, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Poona.
Kennedy, Lt-Col, Central India, 2nd Wilts Regt, off leave, to Jhansi.
Sykes, Surgn-Capt, 18th B L, to rejoin, from leave, to Ferozepore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 4th October, 1892.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill (musketry) behind the Town Hall, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 5-30 p.m. Recruits and those who did not fire the trained members' course last year are particularly requested to attend.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th October, 1892.

The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m., 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day, at 5-45 p.m. } 25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Friday, 8-30 p.m. }

2. The following member has been transfered from No. 2 to No. 1 Company:—Gunner J. McDonnell.
3. The following Non-Commissioned Officer has reverted to the rank of Gunner at his own request from the 30th Sept 1892; Sergt. W. Sate.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*).

Mr T W Richardson is appointed to act until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is placed on special duty on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Depts.

Mr R F Rampini, Addl Dist and Sess Judge of 24-Parganas and Hooghly, is allowed leave for 2 months and 29 days.

Mr C A Wilkins Dist and Sess Judge, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act as Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R F Rampini, or until further orders.

Mr G G Dey, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Shahabad, is appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, as Addl Sess Judge of Bhagalpur during the period of the Civil Court vacation. He is authorised, under sec 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases during the absence, on vacation leave, of Mr F W Badcock.

The services of Mr P C Lyon, Offg Magte and Collr, Bogra, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt for employment on the Survey and Record of Rights of North Bihar.

Mr W D Blyth, Magte and Collr, Champaran, is appointed to act, until further orders in the first grade of Magtes and Collrs, from 13th inst vice Mr G J B T Dalton, on privilege leave.

Mr E H C Walsh, Asst Sett Officer, Orissa, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs, from the 13th inst, vice Mr W D Blyth.

Mr F W Duke, Offg Magte and Collr, Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs, from 13th inst, vice Mr E H C Walsh, on settlement work.

The services of Mr S L Maddox, Offg Magte and Collr, Darbhanga, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt for employment on settlement work in Orissa.

Mr F R S Collier, Magte Collr, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for 1 month.

Mr E G Drake-Brockman, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F R S Collier, or until further orders.

Mr J C Williamson, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for 1 month.

Mr J A Cave-Browne, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts sub-division, is allowed leave for 2 months.

Mr J Cowie, Asst Supdt of Police, second grade, is promoted to the first grade of Asst Supdts of Police, but will continue to act until furthur orders, as Dist Supdt of Police, Dinajpur.

Mr C F Merriman, Supdt of the Detective Dept, Calcutta Police in charge of the 1st Div Calcutta Town Police, is appointed to be a Supdt of the Town Police, vice Mr C R Hill, but will continue to be in charge of the first Div, Town Police

In modification of the orders of the 23rd Aug. 1892, Mr Robert Davies is appointed to be Supdt of the Detective Dept, Calcutta Police vice Mr C F Merriman, but will take charge of the 3rd Div, Calcutta Town Police, vice Mr H S Johnston.

Mr C R Hill, Supdt of the Calcutta Town Police, in charge of the Detective Dept, Calcutta Police, is appointed to be Supdt of the Port Police, vice Mr G A Robertson, retired.

Mr G Bellett, Insptr of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, is allowed leave for 2 months and 10 days.

Mr W B Livingstone, Offg Principal, Rajshahi College, is appointed to act as Insptr of Schools, Rajshahi Circle.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st August to date.	Variation, 1st August to date
Delhi	29·911	W S W	3	88·1	70·1	63	..	23·79	—3·43
Agra	29·942	S W	4	90·1	70·5	77	..	19·25	—0·09
Cawnpore	29·924	W N W	6	93·0	71·1	70	...	33·35	..
Allahabad	29·896	W N W	6	93·9	68·8	65	..	30·90	—1·21
Jhansi	29·950	S W	3	90·4	72·7	66	..	37·16	+0·23
Jacobabad	29·926	Calm	2	99·5	61·4	41	..	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·955	W S W	12	92·0	71·8	88	...	11·58	+5·27
Jeypore	29·971	N W	3	91·1	68·5	67	...	49·64	+23·79
Ajmere	29·995	W	7	87·2	70·1	84	..	19·21	—1·56
Deesa	30·008	S W	7	88·7	68·3	74	..	38·33	+13·53
Bhuj	29·977	W S W	9	93·5	66·9	80	..	8·05	—7·80
Rajkot	30·008	W	8	91·4	67·8	88	..	26·55	—2·71
Veraval	30·012	Calm	6	86·6	70·3	78	..	15·51	...
Neemuch	30·002	W	7	85·3	61·2	73	..	34·35	+4·20
Indore	30·015	N N W	1	86·0	62·1	80	...	33·45	+0·48
Saugor	29·968	S W	2	86·3	64·7	75	..	47·16	+7·61
Jubbulpore	30·007	Calm	1	88·4	66·2	76	..	51·39	—1·95
Hoshangabad	30·022	S	2	88·3	65·7	70	...	51·20	—3·25
Khandwa	30·026	Calm	1	88·7	68·7	77	..	41·79	+11·56
Raipur	29·972	W S W	2	89·0	72·1	79	..	45·08	—3·25
Nagpur	29·986	Calm	2	90·8	71·9	73	..	39·74	—4·59
Amraoti	29·996	E S E	3	89·4	71·3	59	...	42·37	+11·09
Akola	30·002	N W	3	90·5	69·7	70	—	44·94	+13·39
Surat	29·992	S W	L	88·6	72·5	87	...	54·98	+13·52
Malegaon	30·043	W	5	85·9	75·1	74	...	34·03	+11·76
Bombay	30·028	E S E	6	83·8	76·3	86	..	93·05	+18·95
Poona	30·051	Calm	4	81·5	67·4	88	...	32·65	+11·96
Sholapur	30·025	S S W	7	87·7	70·0	82	...	26·27	—1·74
Ratnagiri	30·005	S	3	83·9	71·9	89	..	137·49	+32·87
Belgaum	30·043	Calm	7	79·8	60·9	87	..	43·91	+6·84
Goa	30·033	W	4	84·1	73·4	90	..	125·30	...
Karwar	30·009	N E	1	83·2	63·8	94	...	126·33	+11·55
Mangalore	30·011	N N W	1	84·3	73·4	82	..	106·92	+0·18
Calicut	30·007	N N W	9	86·7	75·1	75	...	100·11	+14·34
Cochin	30·011	N E	M	87·0	74·2	80	...	85·38	+7·80
Bangalore	30·039	S W	2	84·2	65·0	86	0·49	19·13	—0·26
Secunderabad	30·023	W N W	3	86·6	70·9	88	0·03	37·20	+12·34
Masuliptm.	29·991	N W	4	91·6	77·1	89	...	37·37	+13·57
Bellary	30·020	N W	4	89·9	72·4	80	...	16·45	+5·91
Cuddapah	29·981	E N E	...	90·5	75·3	65	...	34·14	+15·90
Madras	29·987	W	8	90·2	79·6	76	...	29·61	+12·88
Coimbatore	30·013	S	4	91·8	71·8	91	..	4·99	—0·50
Trichinopoly	29·986	W	3	92·0	73·9	78	...	16·34	+4·86
Negapatam	29·978	Calm	3	89·0	75·2	84	0·56	13·46	+2·08
Colombo	30·016	W S W	6	85·0	75·0	75	..	10·83	—14·00

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.
Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. — 0·00 (123·13); K. G. H. — 0·00 (97·66); G. T. H. — 0·00 (97·08); C. P. — 0·00 (93·05).

Summary.

Pressure has increased in all districts except locally at Cuddapah, where a slight fall has taken place. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, Gujarat and at Ajmere, Saugor, Nagpur, Amraoti and Secunderabad, and moderate or slight in all other places. Readings are highest at Colombo, Bombay, Goa, Belgaum and Bangalore and lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Gradients are moderate in the North-West Provinces, while readings are nearly uniform over the rest of the country. Winds are very variable in direction and have been light in force. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bhuj and Bellary and 10 at Ajmere. The night and day temperature is generally below the mean for this time of year. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Belgaum and Jacobabad. Humidity changes are small and irregular and the skies are partially clouded in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, at some stations in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Raipur and Nagpur. About half-an-inch of rain has fallen at Bangalore and Negapatam, and at Secunderabad there has been a light shower. The usual seasonal changes are in progress and the barometric readings have now a tendency to become low in the south and high in the north. With this change, the temperature is falling in the north and rising in the south. Pressure is abnormally high, and fine clear weather is to be expected over nearly the whole country. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast, however, the air is damp and cloudy and a few scattered and local showers are not unlikely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Pressure continues to increase except in Burma, the rise being brisk in the western desert, central parts of the country, and lower Bengal, higher in Bombay, and lower in north Bengal than elsewhere; but the readings generally are very uniform. Winds blow westerly on the Gangetic plain and west Bengal and northerly in Malabar and elsewhere the directions are variable. The temperature has risen in east Bengal and a greater part of the peninsula; but has continued to fall elsewhere. The mean temperature is low for the season in all the provinces, the deficiency ranging from four degrees in the Punjab and Central India to half a degree in Madras. Rain is general in Burma and east Bengal; but only scattered showers have been reported from other parts of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·908
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·867
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of Wind*	SSE, S, WSW, W, NW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	174
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·59
" " year	93·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Oct.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, October 2.

10 p.m.	78·3

MONDAY, October 3.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	83·4

The Manchester Corporation have just paid a formal visit to Thirlmere lake. When all the works are completed there will be a yield of 50 million gallons of water per day for 150 days even if no rain falls during that period. It is not the intention, however, to bring the whole of this vast volume of water to the citizens of Manchester at once. The arrangements provide for the laying of five lines of pipe, each of which will convey 10 million gallons per day, and it is intended to bring the supply by instalments of 10 million gallons a day at such intervals of time as may be found necessary. The watershed, including the lake, extends over an area of 11,000 acres. When the five lines of pipes have been laid, and the lake raised 50 feet, it is estimated that the cost will be between 4,000,000*l*., and 5,000,000*l*.

The Dussera festival at Bhownugger passed off quietly this year without the usual grand procession which is its characteristic feature, as the Durbar has gone into mourning for twelve days owing to the death of a Dowager Ranee, which occurred at Wadhwan on Monday last. The usual worship of the sacred tree, however, was not dispensed with by H. H. the Mahraja, who accompanied by the Heir Apparent and the Dewan and escorted by the whole Corps of the Imperial Lancers left in a carriage-and-four for the Motibag Palace for the khijda tree to perform the usual ceremonies. The excellent bearing of the Lancers on their splendid horses was a novel and interesting spectacle, which the large concourse of people who had gathered on the road to cheer the Mahraja Saheb enjoyed mightily.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened, by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12. Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure. New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERFUMES! PERFUMES!—Just Unpacked Lundborg's Edina, Tally Ho! Marechal Niel Rose. Only Rs. 1-8 per Bot. For Sweetness and Durability these perfumes cannot be surpassed, the delightful Aroma being preserved, and not superseded by the addition of other Perfumes.—BULL AND Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toilet Requisites.

THE New improved CELESTINA, with 3 rolls of music and case complete, Rs 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH & Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds, Rs. 70, with 3 rolls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, in a central and airy position in the Fort, a RESIDENCE, suitable for a Family or Chummery. For Particulars apply "L," care of this Paper.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. J. R. DUXBURY'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, Billiard Tables, Carriages, Horses, Wines, etc., at Middle Colaba, at 1 p. m., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW.

WANTED, by a young English Gentleman, lately arrived from London, SITUATION as TUTOR, in a private family, speaks French and German fluently, and can give best references. Apply to "P G," care of this Office.

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EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Auditor and Public Accountant,
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

ALL the commercial and financial news conveyed by Reuter's Saturday telegrams was chronicled in our report under that evening's date, and no later advices through that channel are meantime to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,86,727
" " Branches	Inc.	"	7,28,987
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	34,04,034
Government Securities	"	"	8,69,667
Loans "	Inc.	"	2,09,302
Bills Discounted	"	"	3,68,274
Cash with other Banks	"	"	8,112
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	23,23,159

The decrease of 23¼ lakhs in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank during the last week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, reduces the Balance to some 365½ lakhs, and points to some further slight increase in the demand for Money as the time for greater activity in trade approaches. In all the items in the Return which go to indicate the position of the trade demand, the movement, during the week under notice, was towards a better inquiry; and altogether, taking the figures as they stand, the expansion in that direction would appear to be represented by over 39¾ lakhs against the 9¾ lakhs in the previous week, withdrawals to the extent of 34 lakhs having been made from Private Deposits, while both Loans and Bills Discounted had increased materially. A portion of the withdrawals, however, were probably, as is often the case in the last week of the month, in connection with the Government Paper settlement. That the diminution in the Cash Balance was so much less than the total amount taken from the Bank for the purposes of trade, was owing to the realization of Government Securities, and to a material increase on Public Deposits at the Bank's Branches.

COTTON.—The Mills have been quite out of the market again to-day; but exporters have been large buyers and have taken 3,250 bales from stock, consisting of 1,000 Indore, at Rs. 169-9½; 700 Ujein at Rs. 174-4½; 600 Karanja, at Rs. 174-6; 400 Bengals, at Rs. 161-8; 250 Akola, at Rs. 175; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 178; and 100 Barsee, at Rs.186 per candy; quotations are now Re. 1 per candy higher all round; and the market closed steady at the advance.

The fine and seasonable weather which set over the cotton area in the middle of last week still continued in all the districts excepting Barsee, where it was still showery, this morning's official telegrams reporting bright weather, with no sign of further rain. The plants were showing, when not shedding bolls in all districts of the Bengal and Oomra circles; and the crop was showing improvement, in parts where it had suffered damage through excessive rain. At Dhulia picking had partially begun. At Broach, the weather was seasonable, and the plants were flourishing; as they also were in the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle; and at Wadwan, in the same circle, the plants were healthy.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has been passing again in this market; but the feeling is steady, and rates are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been strong, and a large export business has again been done, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced one anna per cwt. to our quotations, say:—

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	202	bales.
Wheat	13,927	cwts.
Linseed	1,563	"
Rapeseed	3,268	"
Gingelly	924	"
Groundnuts	719	"
Castorseed	2,476	"
Rice	1,558	"

FREIGHTS have been steady to-day. Business has been done for October shipment to Liverpool at 10s. per ton for Wheat; for the same shipment to Antwerp, at 11s. 6d.; and for picked ports, for November shipment, at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning after the *Dasera* holiday with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2 9-16d for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32 to ⅝d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, with but little enquiry; and for December-January delivery we heard of 1s. 2⅝d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. being done to a small extent. For Credits, 1s. 2⅞d. was named for ready three months' sight Bills; 1s. 2 25-32d. for October; 1s. 2 13-16d. for November; 1s. 2 27-32d. for December; and 1s. 2⅞d. for next year, a moderate amount of business having been reported. The market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs 3	do.	1·55¼	"

We hear that it has been decided that the Mercantile Bank shall go into voluntary liquidation, and may possibly attempt resuscitation with the balance of capital which should be left. The Bank is not doing any fresh business here; but its doors have not been closed to-day, as has been freely stated in the Bazaar.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a weak feeling, and early business was done in Fours, for Account, at 104⅝, and afterwards at 104 13-16, then at 104⅞. Towards the close, however, the market rallied and closed firm, at 105 7-16 for Money, and 104⅞ for the October Account; 102 nominal being quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been very quiet, and the only changes we have to notice this evening are in Cotton Mill Scrip, say, an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas and Manockji Petit, and of Rs. 20 Union; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi, at our revised quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending October 3, as compared with the statement of September 30, 1892:—

		Sept. 30. Rs.	Oct. 3. Rs.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital		1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities		36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office		51,50,638	56,37,365
Do. do. at Branches		29,38,529	36,67,516
Other Deposits		4,89,02,320	4,54,98,286
Post Bills		5,566	5,393
Cash Credits, undrawn		30,03,507	29,24,829
Rs. ..		7,39,50,560	7,13,83,389
ASSETS.			
Govt. & other authorized Securities.		1,20,68,680	1,11,99,013
Cash Credits on do. do.		75,30,223	75,70,128
Loans do. do. do.		70,12,400	72,21,702
Current Accounts overdrawn		709	797
Bills Discounted and purchased		77,73,010	81,41,284
Stamps, &c.		15,127	15,101
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,77,562		
Applied in reduction	" 2,85,000		
		3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion		....	.....
Cash Balances with other banks.		2,87,416	2,95,528
Cash and Currency Notes		3,88,70,433	3,65,47,274
Rs. ..		7,39,50,560	7,13,83,389

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd October, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	30 p.m.	...	..
Teheran	3	1	8 a.m.	..	32
Suez	3	2	45 p.m.	...	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 3rd October, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	..	1
" Kurrachee	...	7	...	3
" Madras	...	39	...	3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GLAZEBROOK—October 3, at Bombay, the wife of N. S. Glazebrook, of a son.

DEATH.

MOOKADUM—October 3, at Bandora, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Mookadum, son of Mr. Dadabhoy Bomonji Mookadum, and nephew of Mr. Ruttonji Bomanji Dubash, died at Bandora, aged 50. Funeral at 2 p.m., corner of Lady Jamsetji Causeway at Bandora.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HIGHAM—September 24, at Kasauli, the wife of T Higham, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P W D, of a daughter.

KIDD—September 26, at Lucknow, the wife of W C Kidd, of a son.

WILSON—September 25, at Purtabpore, the wife of Y A Wilson, of a daughter (prematurely).

COURTENAY—September 22, at Neemuch, the wife of Lieutenant M H Courtenay, of a daughter.

WINTLE—September 22, at Nowgong, Assam, the wife of C M Wintle, Esq, Bengal Police, of a son.

WATTS—September 24, at Garden Cottage, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J B Watts, 7th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

COLLIER—September 24, at Darjeeling, the wife T E Collier, Borpukhurie, Bishnauth, of daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MAXWELL—SHARP—September 23, at Mussoorie, by the Revd T F Scobell, Chaplain, John Maudslay Maxwell Captain, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment (50th), son of John Maxwell, Esq, of Exeter, to Helen, daughter of Mrs H Morton Sharp, of Lemington, Warwickshire.

BROWNE—POTTINGER—September 27, at St Mary's Church, Poona, by the Revd J H Beck, William Seton Browne, Lieutenant, 6th Punjab Infantry, (P F F), to Mary Maud, eldest daughter of Colonel Eldred T Pottinger (late R A).

WILLIAMS—OSBORNE—September 20, at the Cantonment Church, Rangoon, by the Rev C P Cory, M A, Chaplain, Surgeon-Captain C L Williams, M D, Indian Medical Service, to Charlotte A, third daughter of the late Richard Osborne, of Liverpool.

DEATHS.

MOFFAT—August 14, at Yeotmal, Berar, Eustace W D Moffat, District Superintendent of Police, aged 47 years.

PEARSON—September 23, at Madras, Ellen Fanny, wife of Brigadier-General Hugh P Pearson, C B, Adjutant-General, Madras Army.

NEWBERY—September 21, at Lucknow, Colonel Francis Monro Newbery, District and Sessions Judge, aged 52 years.

PIGGOTT—September 24, at Ghazipur, Barbara Tschudi, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs P C Piggott.

FARRANT—September 18, at Kasauli, Edith Agnes Carne, infant daughter of James and Edith Farrant, aged 8 months.

THOMSON—September 25, at Agra, John Cowper, younger son of F L Thomson, M A, Professor of English Literature, Agra College, aged 13th months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1892.

THE proposed changes in the Indian Currency have been the subject of much discussion in the English Press. We reproduced yesterday a contribution on the subject by Mr. J. Barr Robertson, to whom we were indebted for two articles on the subject a few weeks since. He finds more satisfaction than we in India do in the certainty that no change will be effected in the present state of things without long deliberation. Seeing that we have been deliberating on the situation for the last twelve or fifteen years, there is nothing reassuring in the statement that even now no hasty step, or, in other words, no decisive action, will be taken without still further deliberation. But matters have moved somewhat since Mr. Barr Robertson wrote on the subject, and there is now a better prospect that the matter will be at last taken in hand and dealt with than there has been hitherto. We see no reason whatever to view with apprehension the prospect of disturbing the present relation between various interests, when the so-called equilibrium is admitted by so cautious a writer to be "an equilibrium of undue advantage on the one hand, and of undue injury on the other." Whatever change may result from the contemplated action of the Government, will be gradual and calculable, while the fluctuations resulting from allowing things to take their course—like a rudderless ship in a storm—have been violent, incalculable, and ruinous. Mr. Robertson, like all who have written on the subject in England, appreciates the significance of the phenomenal rapidity with which the Indian Currency Association has extended its influence throughout India. He is glad that it places the adoption of bi-metallism in the forefront of its objects, recognising that it is only the doubt as to whether the British Government will refuse to sanction it that has led to the proposal to close the Mints to private coinage of silver, He sees that the India Council drawings must diminish when fewer rupees yield the required seventeen millions sterling.

This would be in itself a sensible relief, not only to the Government but to the taxpayer, who would save several crores yearly if the value of the rupee rose to 1s. 8d., or even to one and six pence. But passing over with the merest glance this factor in the question, he goes on to argue that the rise in the value of the rupee, being mainly due to the diminution in the quantity of money in circulation, the result must be a fall of twenty-five per cent. in Indian prices. This is a bold assertion to hazard in the face of the fact that the fall in the rupee from two shillings to 1s. 2½d. has not caused a rise in Indian prices in anything like that proportion. It has been the stock argument of the advocates of the policy of drift—now a rapidly diminishing body—that Indian prices have remained the same, and that consequently a greater number of rupees purchasable for pounds sterling was clear profit to the Indian producer and exporter. The belief that there has been no rise in the Indian price of agricultural produce in India is not quite accurate. There has been a not inconsiderable rise, but it has not been at all proportionate to the fall in the value of the rupee. Mr. Robertson argues that if a shipment of wheat from India, worth a thousand pounds in London, will give the present prices with the rupee at 1s. 3d.; but if the rupee be raised to 1s. 8d., the thousand pounds will bring twenty-five per cent. fewer rupees, and Indian prices must fall accordingly. To this theory we need only oppose the fact that when the rupee was at 1s. 8d., Indian wheat yielded the same profit to the producer and the exporter that it does now, and that the price of wheat fell in London *pari passu* with the fall in the value of the rupee. If the rupee goes on falling to ten pence, the stimulation of exports, of which we hear so much, will bring down the price of Indian wheat in the English markets proportionately, and the poor Indian ryot will simply have to give more of his wheat to get the same number of rupees that he does now. It is but fair to add that Mr. Robertson candidly avows that the argument just adduced—of the soundness of which he has no misgiving—would not constitute a reason "for shrinking back from an ultimate decision." His standpoint is that change is an evil, but he admits that the actual condition of things is an evil, and if serious objections can be urged against change, serious objections can be equally urged against the continuance of the present system. He points to an immense danger which all the monometallic countries will have to face. The production of gold is falling off, and the demonetization of silver must seriously diminish the quantities of gold available for countries with a gold currency. It is of overwhelming importance to utilise both gold and silver, the total amount of which is scarcely sufficient for the growing needs of the world. Everyone in India will agree with him that it would be infinitely better for India to enter into an international monetary union instead of acting alone. In telling us that, Mr. Robertson is preaching to the converted. The Government of India would have joined an international monetary union at any time during the last ten or twelve years had they been free to do so. It may be hoped that we are now at last within a measurable distance of such a solution; but it is well to have a second string to our bow, and it is for that reason that opinion in India has pronounced in favour of closing the Mints to the private coinage of silver if an international agreement be unattainable.

Mr. T. Hesketh Biggs, in a letter to the *Times*, points out that Canada has succeeded in accomplishing without difficulty or inconvenience what is now proposed in India. Canada possesses a currency of silver and paper money, without a gold currency. In this respect the state of affairs in the Dominion is precisely that which we have in India; but there are no fluctuations in the standard for the simple reason that the British sovereign has been made legal tender for a fraction under five dollars. This fixes the value of the silver money, and of the paper which represents it and the need of gold coins is not felt. It would surprise people in London to know that the need gold coins is so far from being felt even in Great Britain, that a Scotch farmer or tradesman would much prefer a one-pound note, which is always worth twenty shillings at a Bank, to a sovereign, which from the wear of usage may be only worth nineteen and sixpence. Mr. Hesketh Biggs quotes a pronouncement from Mr. Gladstone in 1889, that the standard of value which is the great instrument of exchange, is itself a commodity, and as such is subject to fluctuation which is economically an evil. Therefore, says the present Prime Minister—who it is to be hoped will remember this declaration which is of present application —"every wisely-governed State should seek to have for its standard of value the commodity which is the least subject to fluctuation. That commodity, as I conceive, is gold, and to adopt any other standard, or to add to gold any other metal more subject to fluctuation than gold would be, is to increase that fluctuation, and therewith the consequent inconvenience or distress." This apt citation naturally suggests the question why should India not at once be admitted within the pale of wisely-governed States and be allowed a gold standard? If a gold standard without a gold currency has caused no inconvenience in Canada, why should there be any in India? As Mr. Biggs says, all we have to do is to adopt an already tried and successful system. With the standard once fixed English capital would flow into India. The European firms, which now work with the smallest capital possible, would enlarge their operations and the development of the railway system, which is now left to Government initiative would receive a great impulse. That there is room for more railways, no one will hesitate to acknowledge who remembers that while India, with a population of two hundred and eighty millions, has seventeen thousand miles of railway, with a single track, America with a population of sixty millions has a hundred and seventy thousand miles of railway, with double tracks. Most of the American railways have been built with English capital, which would as freely have come to India if the rupee had the same stability as the almighty dollar.

LORD ROSEBERY made a characteristic speech sparkling with light and pleasant banter and full of playful inuendo, at a Conference dinner of the Institute of Journalists recently at Edinburgh. He professed to believe that the reason he was selected to preside on the occasion was that the post which he has the honour to hold has a great affinity to journalism. He receives telegrams from all parts of the world which he has to deal with at a moment's notice; though he confessed he did not receive as many as they did, for he had not as yet received the telegram announcing the evacuation of Egypt which was published in every newspaper in the Kingdom—perhaps it had miscarried. This sly thrust was received with much laughter. He had to take up with another feature of journalism—interviewing. The Press only interviewed eminent persons, and he also interviewed only eminent persons, and he took care to make a record of the interviews, just as journalists do, for future use. In fact, the chief difference between himself and the other journalists is that while they deal with and bring out their telegrams and interviews at once, he produces his much more slowly, and in the more fascinating form of the British Blue Book, which is better printed—and cheaper to those who receive it gratuitously—and is on the whole more full of interesting and instructive reading than the morning newspapers. Passing from this *persiflage* to political inuendo, the Foreign Minister confessed that the real journalist have the advantage of him, for they have not in the course of their working day to rummage the map to try and find the island they have last annexed; nor have they to trace a frontier through undiscovered regions or an unknown continent, nor yet to present a bold front in inaccessible mountain ranges. Still journalists, as well as himself, also find new responsibilities creeping on them. Professor Gardner has gone into Central Africa to ascertain the language of monkeys. When the monkeys come into direct communication with the rest of the world they will have their ambassadors; their sphere of influence marked out; their territory deliminated under the Brussels Conference; and the balance of power will be materially disturbed. Journalists, he went on to say, might well regard the prospect with as much apprehension as he did. Professor Gardner's protégés will make speeches which will have to be reported; their views and opinions must be recorded, and they may, to their horror, find that what they hitherto regarded as the truest form of the "brainless chatter of irresponsiible frivolity" is in reality the debates of a legislative assembly. He gracefully alluded to the powerful influence exercised by the Press, which unites the British dominions in an intellectual Federation gratifying to all those who have the unity of the Empire at heart. His Lordship observed in his best vein, that while newspapers influence public opinion, they in their turn in deference to public opinion, very much curtail the reports of public speeches, and show their self-denial in curtailing even their own leading articles.

THE task which Mr. John Morley, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, proposes to set a "small committee"—to inquire into the case of the evicted tenants, and report as to the best means of reinstating them, or settling their disputes with the landlords—is not altogether so formidable as it looks. The number of evicted tenants is five thousand all told—three thousand five hundred Landleaguers, and one thousand five hundred who were combined under the Plan of Campaign. The chief difference between the two classes is that the former for the most part were evicted for nonpayment of arears of rent accruing before the supplementary Land Act of 1888 gave relief to tenants who were unable to pay the heavy arrears of unrevised rents; while the latter took the initiative and declined to pay anything without a reduction of fifteen or twenty per cent. The rents were put in a "war chest," and expended on the maintenance of those who were evicted. This plan was applied on some twenty-two estates, comparatively few landlords being in a position to push matters to extremities by evicting the whole of their tenants at once—or what was the same thing by evicting a few give the rest a pretext for withholding rent until the campaigners were reinstated. The problem of effecting a settlement presented itself to Mr. Balfour when passing the Land Purchase Act last year. He inserted a clause giving power to the landlord to sell to an evicted tenant the land he formerly occupied making the arrears part of the purchase-money to be advanced by Government. This had the effect of raising the prices of the farms and the plan has not proved successful. When pressed to insert a clause in the Act providing for the reinstatement of tenants on farms which had been taken by so-called "land-grabbers," Mr. Balfour stated that such a provision was unnecessary, as only fifty-six of the evicted farms had been occupied by new tenants, and it was open to the parties concerned to agree to the sale and purchase under the Act of the mostly unoccupied farms. The problem now is to provide some means of making the Land Act operative. So far it has remained practically a dead-letter, there being no compulsory clause compelling the parties to agree to an equitable arrangement. Mr. T. W. Russell and the other Unionist members, representing constituencies in the North of Ireland, opposed the insertion of a compulsory sale clause in the Act; but at the General Election they found it necessary to satisfy the northern farmers by pledging themselves to vote for a measure to compel landlords to sell farms to the tenants under a valuation. Such being the situation, the new Chief Secretary is not likely to find so much difficulty as might be supposed in persuading both parties to anticipate legislation, and come to an amicable agreement amongst themselves, for the sale and purchase of farms on fair terms under the Land Purchase Act.

WHEN the last mail left Australia there were no indications of any serious rioting at Broken Hill, and the agitation of the leaders was not characterised by anything approaching an incitement to violence. But a telegram, which we published the other day, told us that a large deputation of workers had waited on the Premier at Sydney, and asked for the release of their leaders. There was a comprehensive hiatus in our advices which is now filled in by the Australian files that arrived on Sunday evening by the Cathay. It transpires that the horseplay which had marked the first two months of the strike developed into more serious strife when large numbers of non-Unionists arrived upon the scene. The mines were regularly fortified and garrisoned; strong bodies of troops having been brought up from Sydney. On their arrival at Broken Hill, on September 12, they were greeted with showers of stones. The free labourers were also attacked. A train in which others arrived was fired on, and generally Broken Hill seemed trying to emulate the performances at Mr. Carnegie's Homestead ironworks. Mr. Sleath and Mr. Hewitt, the counsellors of the strikers, apparently did their best to preserve order, and ultimately the men who had been rushing barricades, and using shot guns, were subdued, but not until many of them had been injured and others taken into custody. A fortnight earlier it was believed that free labourers would not respond to the manager's invitation to work. So long as a few only put in an appearance matters were comparatively quiet. But the arrival of large bodies of non-Unionists proved too much for their self-control. Meantime, they were boasting that all Australia was looking to the men at Broken Hill to prove how well they could behave themselves.

"A SYMPATHISER" has sent us a currency note for ten rupees to be forwarded to Mr. Collett, whose case was reported in our columns a few days ago. The amount has been forwarded.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FARRAN delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday, in a suit in which Lilladhur Jairam Narronjee prayed to be declared entitled to receive certain bales of grey shirtings; that Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co., may be decreed to deliver up to them 62 bales of grey shirtings, to pay them Rs. 1,000 as damages for the illegal detention thereof, &c. The suit had arisen out of the failure of the firms of Bevis Russell and Co., of London, and of Benn Ashley and Co., of Bombay. After going through the facts and the law at great length, his lordship came to the conclusion that the title of the plaintiffs to 21 bales was superior to that of Dewhurst and Co. The result was that the plaintiffs were decreed to pay Dewhurst and Co, through Ritchie Steuart and Co., the invoice cost of 42 bales, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from their due dates to payment. All parties to bear their own costs respectively.

RAO BAHADUR Y. V. ATHLE, Naib Dewan of Baroda, who had come here last week on private business, left this for Baroda by Sunday's mail.

COLONEL E. S. REYNOLDS, Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, and Mrs. Reynolds arrived here by the last English mail, on Sunday at noon. They leave for Baroda by to-day's mail.

RAO BAHADUR HURRIDAS VIHARIDAS, the popular Dewan of Junagadh, came on a short visit to Bombay, and left for Nariad on Sunday last by the mail. Among those present at the Grant Road Station to bid him good-bye were Messrs. Motibhai Manibhai Jasbhai, Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Veerchund Deepchund, Ghellabhai Haridass, Bhaskarao Balcrushanajee Pitale, Indulall Choonilal, Wamonrao Damodarjee, Balcrushnarao Bhaskerjee, Drs. Deshmukhs and Motilall Kushaljee.

THE Melampus cruise of the Duke of York did him good, says the *Whitehall Review*. Prince George has never been himself since his illness. Ere that attack he was the embodiment of vitality; there was elasticity in his limbs and a healthy glow in his cheeks, and a bright vivacity sparkled in his eye. But now he is possessed by an uncharacteristic dulness. He seems unable to throw off an unusual lassitude. It is this which has given his Royal mother, who watches him with ceaseless affection, so much anxiety.

THE success of the Parsee team, writes the *Mahratta*, once more, over an English one, eloquently illustrates what earnestness of purpose and dogged perseverance can achieve in any time of activity. It also exhibits the hollowness of the spacious reasoning of those who are determined to assign every imaginable evil to early marriages. No one, we trust, will dare to argue that the Parsee physique has improved abnormally during the small interval since they gave up child-marriages.

THE *Bombay Guardian* says:—A father was giving his little girl some religious instruction, when she interrupted him with: "I just hate the Jews." "Oh, that's wrong, my dear," he said. "Why do you feel so?" "I hate 'em because they hated Jesus so bad." "But, my child," said the father, "Jesus was a Jew Himself." "Why, I didn't know that," said the little one in astonishment, "I always thought He was a Methodist."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW JESUIT GENERAL.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A special Chapter of the Jesuits held for the election of a new General of the Order has resulted in Padre Martino, a Spaniard, being elected.

THE FALLING RUPEE.

The *Times*, in an article to-day, commenting on the fall in the value of the rupee, says it is impossible to expect its restoration to the former gold price. The article regards the contingency of the whole of the American silver reserve being thrown on the market as improbable.

The salaries and wages of Europeans, whether Civil or Military, Officials or Mercantile employés in India must, the "article" adds, be revised so far as their expenditure has to be defrayed in gold.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN RELATIONS.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in replying to the Delegations, said the foreign relations of Austria were most friendly and trustful, and that the co-operation of the Powers forming the Triple Alliance continues to exercise a peace maintaining effect.

THE EVICTED IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Mr. William O'Brien, speaking at New Ross yesterday, said he felt satisfied that the Commission appointed by Mr. Morley to enquire into the cases of evicted tenants was the certain precursor of an effectual measure to reinstate them.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT PEKIN.

Mr. O'Conor, the British Ambassador to China, has left England to return to his post at Pekin.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced from Paris of M. Joseph Ernest Renan.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, with the outward English mails of the 23rd ult., left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Victoria for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE SUBJUGATION OF THE HAZARAJATS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

Recent news regarding the success of the Afghan troops against the Hazaras have been fully confirmed. From Kabul the Amir has announced officially to the British Agent there last week that Oruzghan, where the original rising took place, had been occupied by his forces. Nothing so far has been heard at Quetta from Kandahar sources of this signal success in the Hazarajat. It is probable, therefore, that the troops which have penetrated into the heart of the Hazara Yaghistan are those under the command of General Sher Mahomed, which were operating from the neighbourhood of Mukur between Ghazni and Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Their line of attack was by way of the northern entrances to the Oruzghan and Ujaristan valleys.

GATHERING OF TRIBESMEN NEAR BAIO.

Reports of doubtful credibility were brought into Darband on Sunday that the tribesmen were collecting on the hillside near Baio.

THE KURRAM VALLEY FORCE.

Captain Pollock, 3rd Sikh Infantry, has been appointed Brigade Major to Colonel Turner, Commandant of the Force, which starts next Friday for the Kurram Valley.

It has been decided in connection with the despatch of troops to the Kurram Valley that the force shall proceed on field service conditions; that clothing shall be issued on both the summer and winter scales; that rations shall be issued free beyond Kohat; and that the following scale of ammunition shall be issued, *viz.*, Infantry, 200 rounds per rifle; Cavalry, 60 rounds per carbine; and Artillery, 144 rounds per gun.

THE S. S. CROFTON HALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The Government Resolution on the report of the outbreak of cholera on the sailing vessel Crofton Hall is just published. Crofton Hall, it will be remembered, was put back to Calcutta in June last after having lost six of her crew from what was supposed to be cholera. The report was written by the Health Officer of the Port and the Health Officer of the town; and it leaves no doubt that the attacks were not due to cholera but to the use of putrid meat served to the men. The Resolution refers to the general public attention the occurrence attracted; and considers the investigation leaves little doubt. The main conclusion which was drawn from the report is that the masters of the vessels should be very careful to inspect meat more especially while in the port. The reference to the proposal was several times made that the ships' provision should be officially inspected. The Lieutenant-Governor considers this would be improductive of any real good and might do much harm.

DUSSERA DURBAR AT GWALIOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 3.

The usual Dussera durbar was held at the Jaibila's palace, on the 1st of October, and was a grand affair this year, as it was marked by the bestowal of honors and privileges upon some of the Sirdars of the Gwalior State, among whom may be mentioned the father-in-law of his Highness the young Maharaja Gunpatrao Mahurkar, grandson of the late Sirdar Jagdevarao Mahurkar, late Commander-in-Chief of Scindia's army; Nagoba Phalkia, of the family of the late Ramraj Phalkia, who flourished at the time of Lord Dalhousie; and other minor Sirdars. The father-in-law of his Highness has been given the privilege of riding in a palki while coming to attend durbars; and Gunputrao Mahurkar has been recognized as a first-class Sirdar with the bestowal of seven trays, consisting of a pearl necklace, turban, sirpech, and other presents by his Highness the Maharaja Scindia. A suitable seat was also assigned to Maharaja Gunputrao in such durbars befitting the dignity of the Mahurkar family. Jagdevrao Mahurkar, the head of this illustrious family, received honors and jahgirs, both from the Government of India and the Gwalior durbar in recognition of the valuable services he rendered to both the Governments during the dark days of the Mutiny. With the permission of the then Viceroy the name of Jagdevrao Mahurkar was enlisted by the Bombay Government as a first-class Sirdar of the Deccan. These honours and estates were next enjoyed by his first son Sultanrao Mahurkar, who having died last April, left the right of inheritance to his first son, Gunputrao Mahurkar, a young man of twenty-three years. Gunputrao has also been assigned a suitable place in the cavalcade of his Highness. This bestowal of honors due to the Mahurkar family gave general satisfaction to other Sirdars and officials of this State. Other minor Sirdars received certain privileges, which were [illegible]

POONA STEEPLECHASES AND CROSS COUNTRY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

The Cross Country Races were brought to a very successful conclusion. There were eight races on the card; one race, the Singhur Stakes, fell through.

"The Poona Chase."—Rs. 199 added. A handicap for all horses. Distance—about 2¼ miles.

Mr Woolmer's b aus g Chandler, 11st 7lb, Mr Stewart 1
Mr Thomas' b w g Kettledrum, 10st, Mr Gordon 2
Colonel Moore's b aus g Assurance, 10st 7lb, Mr Bentinck 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Chandler; 2 to 1 against Kettledrum; and 4 to 1 against Assurance.

Assurance refused to jump; and Chandler won the race easily.

"The Commemoration Stakes."—Rs. 199 added. A Point to Point race for all galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a steeplechase, hurdle race, or point to point race value Rs. 49. C. W. over. C. B.'s 10-7, others 11st. Distance—about 3 miles.

Mr Macquoid's b a gal Puddumjee, 11st, Mr Stewart. 1
Mr Fellows' b cb gal John Gilpin, 10st 7lb, Mr Cookson 2
Capt Peyton's b a gal Hadayat, 11st 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Pudumjee; 3 to 1 against Hadayat; and 4 to 1 against John Gilpin.

Pudumjee won easily.

"The Mahratta Chase."—Rs. 199 added. A handicap for all galloways 13-3 and under. Distance—about 1¼ mile.

Mr Littleton's g a p Soheil, 11st 7lb, Mr Bentinck ... 1
Mr Kirk's c a p Mango, 10st 12lb, Mr Gordon 2
Mr H E Raymond's g a gal Jem, 10st 4lb, Mr Stewart 0

Betting: 1¼ to 1 against Soheil; evens on Jem; and 2 to 1 against Mango.

Mr Stewart fell. Soheil won easily.

"The Light Weight Stakes."—Rs. 199 added. A point to point race for all horses; English and Colonial 12st.; Arabs and C. B's 10-0; galloways allowed 10lbs. Horses not ridden by their owners to carry 7lbs. extra, except when two or more horses start belonging to the same owner, the latter riding one of them in the race. Winners of point to point races, value Rs. 49, once 4lb., twice 7lb., oftener 10lbs extra. Distance—about 3 miles.

Mr Littleton's b aus g Bittern, 12st, Owner 1
Dr Bull's g aus g Corinthian, 12st 7lb, Capt Hanwell. 2
Mr Woolmer's g aus g Grey Dawn, 12st 7lb, Mr Stewart........ 3
Capt Peyton's g w m Favourite, 12st 11lb........ 0
Dr Bull's b aus m Maid of Honour, 12st, Mr Bentinck 0
Capt Slee's b aus g Sir John, 12st, Owner 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Favourite; 3 to 1 against Corinthian, and Maid of Honour; and 8 to 1 against the rest.

Won comfortably; three-quarter lengths separated the second and third.

"The Polo Stakes."—Rs. 199 added. A point to point race for all bona fide polo ponies 13-3 and under; qualifications as in Polo chase certificates to accompany entries. C W over 11 stones. The stewards reserve the right of refusing any entry for this race. Entrance which will constitute starting declaration at 9-30 a. m. the day before the Race, Rs 5. Distance—about 2½ miles.

Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 11st 0lb, Mr Stewart.. 1
Mr Wallington's g a p Ascalon, 11st 0lb, Mr Bentinck. 2
Mr P M Waddington's br a p Pamir, 11st 0lb, Mr Gordon 3
Captain Peyton's h a gal Hadyat, 11st 0lb........ 0
Mr Waddington's br ch m Fileen, 11st 0lb, Owner........ 0
Mr Thomas's d cb g Cooked Hat, late Sindhi, 11st 0lb, Mr Cookson........ 0

Won easily.

"The Sungum Stakes."—Rs. 199 added. A handicap hurdle race for all galloways 14 hands and under. Five to start or only half the added money will be given. Distance—about 1 mile over five flights.

Capt Le Gallais' g a gal Barney, 10st 11lb, Mr Crawley. 1
Capt F Chapman's b a gal Silver Rein, 10st 11lb, Mr. Cookson........ 2
Mr Woolmer's b aus g Troghan, 11st 0lb, Mr Stewart... 3
Mr Bentinck's g cb g White Wash, 10st 0lb, Owner... 0

Barney took the lead, and maintained its position till the final.

"The Reformatory Stakes."—Rs. 99 added for all ponies 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 200. English and Colonials 13-3 to carry 11-7. Arabs 11-0; C. B.'s 10-7. Weight for inches. Winners of races, value Rs. 49, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Entrance—Rs. 5 to be posted in the entrance box on the course at 4 p. m. Distance—about ½ mile.

Mr Macquoid's b a gal Puddumjee, 10st 11lb, Mr Stewart........ 1
Mr Moochool Shah's Showhiman, 11st 4lb, Captain Legallais 2
Captain Chapman's Tip Top, 11st 4lb, Captain Hanwell. 3

Betting: Evens against Showhiman; 3 to 1 against Puddumjee and Tip Top; 5 to 1 against Rosy Morn and How's That; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

Also ran Rosy Morn, White Rose, Crow, and How's That. Puddumjee led the way, and won easily.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar on the 2nd instant for Bombay, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera .... 3 7-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols 97
3 per cent. Rentes 99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 63 3-16
Bar Silver 38½

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Malwa, with the English Mails of the 23rd ult., left Aden at 2 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday evening. She brings the following passengers:—

For Bombay.—From London:—Mrs Paterson, Mr C Paterton, Miss Paterson, Mrs W H Phelps and infant, Mr and Mrs Macalister, Mrs J S Meston, Miss Blanche Toll, Miss Cottrall, Mr and Mrs A E Hight, Mr and Mrs T Canavan and child, Lieut Groves, Mr C G Wright, Mr TC Downing, Miss Tandy, Mr and Mrs J N D LaTouche, Mr J Crumming, Mr H W Gibson, Mr J E Gray, Miss Donaldson, Capt W McCulloch. From Brindisi: Mr J L Reuss, Miss Magnus, Lieut J M Burn, Mr and Mrs J W Buyers, Mrs E M Reynolds and two children, Capt E C Lester, Mr Waters, Mr Bryant, Mr Bridge, Capt Corfield, Mr Brown, Col G E Hancock, Capt Colley, Mr C Sladen, Mr G H Mee, Mr W Longmuir, Capt H Comins, Mr and Mrs Hawkins, Mr O Wolfe Murray, Mr Kellner, Mrs Chamberlain, Mr G O W Dunn, Col J H Newill, Lieut A P D Harris, Mr Robyns, Mr G C Walkers, Mr J H Simpson, Capt E S Dickens, Capt R D and Mrs Vizard, Mr A Renaud, Dr J H T Walsh, Capt Stevens, Mr J W Elphinstone, Mr Nutter, Mr A Hills, Miss Schultz, Mrs Thomson, Cap J G Crawley, Mr Evans, Major and Mrs Alexander, Lieut Bayley, Miss K Green, Col Henderson, Col Gambier, Mr C H Le Marchand, Mr Seymour Keay, Capt W R Hilliard, Capt and Mrs Gillespie, Mr W Chadwick, Mrs Brocklesby, Mr Mullins, and Mr Garvie.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From London: Mrs Dunsterville and child. From Brindisi: Mr D R G Crombie, Mr W Jopp.

The new Ministry is composed, says Mr. Labouchere, mainly of "sucking patricians." There are, at all events (remarks a writer in the *St. James's Gazette*), quite a number of landlords, which is one of the numerous instances of the curious medley of opinions and interests with which Mr. Gladstone has surrounded himself. Lord Rosebery's rent-roll is £32,000 a year; Lord Spencer claims £46,000 a year from the land which Mr. Asquith and his brother Fabians desire to be more or less nationalised; Lord Ripon's rental is £29,000; Lord Kimberley's £25,000; Mr. A. Acland is heir to £34,000 a year from land; Lord Houghton has £11,000, Lord Carrington £40,000, Lord Vernon £24,000, Lord Chesterfield £6,000, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth £5,000, Lord Ribblesdale £7,000. If the Administration has plenty of landowers, it has also plenty of "gold-bugs," as the Americans call rich men—namely, Sir Gorfe Trevelyan, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Mundella Mr. A. Morley, Mr. Seale-Hayne, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Marjoribanks, &c.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FOOTBALL.

Football is with us once again. Despite the edicts of the Church, the enactments of Parliament, the condemnation of scholars, the narrow-mindedness of medical men, the hostility of the Press, and at one time even the ridicule of the populace, football has survived, and in some particular form or another affords exciting amusement to some millions of people in various parts of the world, for the leather is chased throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies, to say nothing of the position the game has attained in the United States, and the slight following that the sport has in some continental centres. Surely a pastime, a sport, an amusement which has weathered the storms of centuries, and to-day enjoys a vigorous existence, must possess some redeeming features. That which is good and healthy is sure to endure. There are many reasons why football has outlived the opprobium it has been subjected to. 'Tis all very well to shrug one's shoulders and rave with a sneer about insane people kicking a blown-up bladder about. Football as now understood has been the gradual growth of ages. As we look upon a handsome polished example of beautiful inlaid marble work we admire the exquisite taste of the design, the harmonious blending of colour, and the mathematical exactness with which each marble tablet fits the place it has been assigned to. We don't, I am afraid, think of the rough marble first hewn out of the quarries, and of the unpolished materials which have produced this work of art. Somehow or other many good people always see the rude and rough origin of football. They only remember the riots and unseemly scenes of football in the olden times. They fail to see how art has polished these rough materials; they fail to see the simplicity of the present code of rules; they fail to see the test the game now affords of human endurance and temper; and they fail to see the lesson in combination for a given purpose and the harmony of design manifested in any high-class game. Football, as an old writer observes, "puts a courage into their hearts to meet an enemy in the face." I suppose, "their hearts" means the hearts of the players. As now played the game teaches that to be selfish means ruin, and Lord Queensbury tells us in "The Spirit of the Matterhorn" is "The lingering remnant of man's savage state." It teaches that harmony of feeling and unity of purpose and action mean success; and that temperance is above all things requisite for severe physical exertion. Charles Kingsley says that hardy grey English weather makes hardy Englishmen. I should like to phrase that sentence thus: that the practice of hardy games in hardy grey English weather produces hardy Englishmen. For these and many other reasons, too numerous to mention, as the auctioner says, I approve of football.

A FRENCH CRITIC ON FOOTBALL.

One of the great indictments brought against football is that of roughness. There is more nonsense written about the so-called brutality of football than on any other aspect of the game. Just let me give you an instance in proof of this assertion. The French correspondent of a smart Parisian society newspaper thus described a game:—"I went to the Blackheath on Saturday to observe the game so essentially Britannic of football. This is what I saw: The players precipitated themselves furiously upon each other; arms and legs were instantly dislocated; collar-bones broken, children of tender years limped off the field with fatal injuries, and all round were weeping mothers and distracted fathers tending their bruised and battered offspring. Anon the game was resumed amid howls and execrations from all sides, fragments of clothing, and of hair and skin, torn ruthlessly from the heads and bodies of the rivals, strewed the field. It was a spectacle terrible and affecting! I turned away with tears in my eyes." And so he ought to have done. He ought to be compelled to cry for ever after having penned such a rigmarole of falsehoods as this. And yet I assure you that this Gallic critic displays no greater ignorance of football and not nearly so much spleen concerning the game as many of the so-called London and provincial journalists who will write on subjects they do not understand. 'Tis well, however, for football players to see themselves as they are seen.

DANGER THE ENCHANTMENT.

I have shown in these letters by indisputable statistics, that football is less dangerous than cricket, clycling, or riding exercise on horse back, but I'm afraid that figures and even the statistics of insurance companies are of small avail against prejudice. Only the other day I noticed a staring line of print on the contents bill of a newspaper—"The First Football Accident of the Season." Now, I ask any fair-minded person if this is right? Do editors pursue this policy with reference to cricket, cycling, hunting, skating, and indeed scores of pastimes in which there is an element of danger? This to a very large extent provides the charm of the game. Do we want to see our young and sturdy youths, the flower of the nation, indulging in the ancient amusements of Blindman's Buff, Hunt the Slipper, Kiss in the Ring, and the like? There is a liability to accident in any game worth playing. As Adam Lindsay Gordon, the Australian Beranger, observes:—

> "No game was ever yet worth a rap"
> For rational man to play,
> Into which no accident, no mishap,
> Could possibly find its way.
>
> . . . . .
>
> And sport's like life, and life's like sport,
> "It ain't all skittles and beer."

There is much philosophy, my brothers, in these lines.

A DISTINGUISHED DOCTOR ON ROWING.

The death of Dr. John Edward Morgan, of Manchester, has been very quietly passed over by those who take an intelligent interest in manly and pure sport. Dr. Morgan, who was the professor of medicine at Owen's College, was for several years a conspicuous athlete. He was originally intended for the Church, but science had more attraction for him than theology, so that what was the loss of the Church war a distinct gain to the medical profession. At Oxford young Morgan was well known on the Isis, and he was for three years the captain of an excellent college crew. He observed the effects of boat-racing most closely, and in 1873 published a book entitled "University Oars, being a critical enquiry into the after-health of the men who rowed in the Oxford and Cambridge boat race from the year 1829 to 1869, based on the personal experience of the rowers themselves." The volume, which was dedicated to Justice Denman, created considerable controversy at the time. Of the 255 oarsmen who were alive at the end of the year 1869, no fewer than 251 answered the enquiries of Dr. Morgan, who persevered in his work for over four years. This was the labour of love which he pursued during his leisure. He calculated that in obtaining material for his book he wrote over 2,000 letters with the object of showing the effect of rowing as an exercise upon the constitution. He started without any theory to maintain or any prejudice to bolster up. Dr. Morgan was no believer in the thraldom of athleticism. He advocated joint cultivation of the mind and the careful development of the body by well regulated physical training. He held that in these days of incessant mental tension and intellectual excitement of every kind we should not allow so manly and health-giving an exercise as rowing to be unjustly assailed. After a careful examination of the University boat races for 40 years he says that although the work required for the race is no doubt severe, still, provided the rowers be men of robust frames and sound constitutions, and are likewise carefully trained, the labour involved is not likely to be followed by injurious consequences. It is the same with all other physical exercises. The mischief which arises in connection with athleticism is when the exercise is everlasting and continuous, and when men who are not naturally adapted for violent amusements will persist in such practices and regularly overtax their strength. Dr. Morgan was even more solicitous for the national health of England than her national wealth. This is a vast and a serious subject on which I cannot dream of entering. I can only say that the late Dr. Morgan was a great advocate of plenty of exercise, although he was very anxious that weak and sickly males should not overtax themselves.

WALKING THE BEST OF EXERCISES.

The finest exercise for any man—athlete or not—and for any average man is walking. It is said that an average healthy man ought to take a daily amount of exercise equivalent to a walk of nine miles. How many men in our large cities and t [redacted] miles a week? They either get into train, or a cab. They shrink from th demands. To carry an umbrella, to to brush their hair is about as muc thousands of men are capable of. ruddy-looking men—fine healthy f —who are mere toys for the want o they were young and for the lack of as they grow older. People now-a-d mania for cramping themselves u seeking health by assiduously following one game. Let me assure all such that walking is the foundation of physical fitness. No matter what form of contest a man is preparing for whether it be a prize-fight, a swimming match, cricket, football or aquatics, walking is the exercise which he never foregoes. I should be sorry to suggest that the frame should be exhausted by long walks, but all young sportsmen and all ordinary men who desire to be healthy, strong and clear-limbed should walk about nine miles a day. Look how fond Mr. Gladstone has always been of walking, and then remember his splendid frame at 83 years of age. Bryant, the American poet, lived till 84. He was a great walker. He objected to riding, and no doubt owed his longevity very largely to his tramps abroad. It is an easy matter to walk to and from business, and Mr. Bryant did this to the end.

J. L. SULLIVAN SLOGGED.

And so the "big fellow," the "Boston boy," the "hurricane fighter," the "champion slogger"—John L. Sullivan—has, in his 34th year, been well whipped in the prize ring, of which he was regarded as a sort of uncrowned king. Ever since Sullivan thrashed Paddy Ryan in nine rounds just over ten years ago a certain section of the Yankee press has been lauding him to the skies. No doubt at one time Sullivan was a great boxer. Possessed of strength and quickness, he introduced the "knocking-out business," and there is no denying that he could do fearful execution in four rounds when he was in his prime. His strength and his "hurricane hits" do not seem to have availed him much against the science and the youth of James Corbett, an ex-bank clerk, who, in 21 rounds, fought in 1 hour 18 minutes, gained a very decisive victory indeed. The accounts of the fight which have been wired to this country suggest to me that Sullivan is by no means the coward that some people have said he is. He fought bravely and was beaten handsomely. The result also prompts the reflection that a man cannot toy even with a Herculean frame without sooner or later paying the penalty. Sullivan acknowledges that he has met his superior, but very patronisingly he warns Corbett to steer clear of Peter Jackson—Gentleman Jackson the black. The only occasion on which Jackson and Corbett have met was during the former's last American tour, and the result was a draw. Sullivan always declined to meet Jackson on the lofty ground that it would be degrading to exchange blows with a man of colour. His parting advice to Corbett suggests that there was another motive. Peter Jackson, who is as modest as he is clever, calmly refuses to brag, boast, or issue challenges, but he is going to America in October, and will, no doubt, be glad to accommodate Corbett.

CYCLING SCORCHERS ON ROAD AND PATH.

The usual yearly 24 hours' road race in connection with the North Road Cycling Club has resulted in the smashing of another record. Holbein held the record for a distance of 359½ miles, but owing to an accident he was unfortunately unable to turn out and do battle for himself. There were 28 starters, but the event proved a sorry collapse, no one being able to extend F. Shorland, who covered 370 miles—a very fine performance indeed. At the same time I hear of new records by A. A. Zimmerman, the American. He has ridden a flying quarter in 27 seconds, and half-a-mile in 1min. 14 1-5secs., both of which are world's records. In a two mile race he also compassed the course in 4min. 57 2-5secs., which is also a world's record. Comparing the two performances I say that Shorland's is to my mind the greater. For a man to get over 370 miles of ground in 24 hours requires marvellous perseverance and endurance. It is a steady average twice round the clock of a mile in less than every four minutes. I see that the pneumatic-tyred wheel with ball bearings is now being applied to trotting buggies with the result that some cherished trotting records are having to go to the wall. If the adventitious aids of the cyclist are to be thus introduced to the trotting track I expect the day will arrive when we shall regard the famous Maud S. as a slow mare.

THE GAMBLING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.

I hear a good story from across the herringpond, and so without apology I reproduce it:—A well-known Maine horseman lay sick with pneumonia, the chances for recovery not more than even, when a neighbouring horseman called in; a man somewhat given to brag and bluster. As Mr. Blank lay nearly unconscious, Mr. Bragg did most of the talking, and when he talked horse, he talked mostly about his own horses. Having things his own way, with no opposition, he grew enthusiastic, and at last made the unguarded statement that he would bet 100dol. that a certain horse he owned could trot a mile in 2·35. Mr. Blank, who had let the conversation go on up to this point unnoticed, roused up, and, calling to his wife in feeble tones, he said: "Go into the other room and get my pocket book. I'll take that bet. It won't do me any good, but it will be 100dol. more for you." This reminds one of the yarn—may be its very old—of the pigeon-fancier who lay on what proved to be his death-bed. The good clergyman was talking to him, administering spiritual comfort and consolation, and that apparently without any effect. At last he alluded to the angels. This aroused the pigeon-fancier, who, with his interest rekindled, asked, "An' shall we 'ave wings when we geet theer?" "Yes, my good man, we shall." "Aw well, when tha' cooms up above, parson, I'll fly thee for five pun."

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Four had a preliminary encounter with the redoubtable 7th Hussars from Mhow yesterday evening, on the Esplanade. The superior schooling of the Hussars, who were superbly mounted, bore out the splendid reputation they have achieved in the polo world, and put the training of the Bombay constitution to a severe test. The ground was in splendid order, and the play proved fast. The Hussars assumed the aggressive after Beresford crossed sticks with Steel and swept down upon their opponents' goal in a fashion that brooked no denial. Their fast ponies had the best of their opponents, and the perfect backing which Lieut. Beresford and Brooks and Captain Carew displayed when on the ball bore down every opposition. Steel played a good forward game, but was weakly supported, and the consequence was that some splendid chances for scoring were lost in the earlier quarters of the game. Barton and Prevost made some bold attacks, but the superior schooling and pluck of the Hussars could be safely counted upon for holding their own against Bombay. Poore, the Hussar, back, was not playing yesterday, and his place was filled by Mr. Craigie, once amongst the finest of the Bombay polo players. He displayed a form which long practice can alone impart, and participated in the sport with zest and keenness. The Hussars made some fine runs over the ground, and when occasions arose, boldly repulsed the onslaughts on their flags, and successfully rode off an opponent. The fight in the final ties, which will be played off on Saturday, will very probably be between the Poona Gymkhana and the 7th Hussars. Both teams include first-class players, and the universal reputation which the latter have enjoyed in India bids fair for a splendid game. The Poona Gymkhana will include such high class exponents of polo as Captain LeGallais, Captain Jack Hanwell, Captain Baxter and Mr. Cotgrave, as back. This combination came off victorious in the Polo Tournament at Poona. The representatives from the Deccan capital will be particularly strong, and the splendid form which they recently displayed will be stoutly opposed by their opponents for premier honors.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAMER CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain E. R. Shopland, will sail to-day for Port Natal, with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, consisting of 16 officers, 2 ladies, 5 children, 19 warrant officers and staff sergeants, 522 men, 22 women, 58 children, and 8 horses. The following are the names of the officers—Lieut.-Colonel E. K. Amyatt Burney, Major R. K. Parke, Capts. Mercer and Waller, Rdg. Master Marshall, Quarter-Master Brown, Lieuts. Anderson, Triggs, Scott, Lafone, Nolan, and Smith. 2nd-Lieuts. Liversay, McCorquodale, and Peel. 3rd Dragoon Guards.—Surgn-Capt. J. E. Trask, Medical Staff.

DRISCOLL'S PATENT BUOYS.

r night an interesting series of experiments were at the Prince's Dock with Mr. J. Driscoll's patent d property saving apparatus. There was a large ing of gentlemen, interested in marine appliances ventions, present, amongst whom were Captain h, Port Officer, Mr. Dumayne, Secretary of the Trust, Captain McCalmont, Mr. John Hayn, in Macaulay, Lloyd's Surveyor, Captain Crowder, Lloyd's Surveyor, Dr. Boyd, Capt Potts, B. I. S. N., the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Superintendent Engineer Nelson, B. I. S. N., Mr. J. John, Austrian Lloyds, Capt. Branchi, Rubattino Line, Mr. Ainsworth, Customs Department, Mr. A. Seabrook, Engineer Surveyor, Port Trust, Messrs. Valk and Smith, Dockmaster, &c. The experiments were with Mr. Driscoll's conical buoy, designed for the purpose of indicating the position of a wreck, and saving documents, in addition to supporting persons accidentally thrown into the water, and the patent life buoy constructed of two copper balls attached to a bar, both of which appliances have already been fully described in our columns. After explaining the advantages of his patent, Mr. Driscoll threw them into the dock to undergo a practical test. Seven lascars swam out to them and subjected the buoys to such tests as they would be likely to have to withstand in actual use. Seven men were easily supported by the conical buoy, which is only of limited dimensions. It was evident from the experiment that in case of a large number of persons being suddenly immersed the buoy would afford a safe refuge for eight or ten men. The buoy was then forced under water to test the efficiency of the water-tight compartment for documents, and on subsequent examination the chamber proved to be perfectly dry. The life buoy then underwent a series of trials and proved to be not only more buoyant than cork, but much easier to handle, affording a reliable support for at least three persons. The whole of the tests were complete and thorough, and the patents successfully passed the criticism of the experienced gentlemen present. The buoys, whilst possessing the advantage of extreme simplicity, are a decided improvement on the old arrangements, and the cork buoy is likely to become a thing of the past.

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT WARDEW ROAD.

Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquest, concerning the death of Gopal Sheeva, who fell a victim in the stabbing affray, at Visram Bagh, on the 4th ultimo, at the hands of Soma Basawa. The deceased was stabbed with two other servants and two Khoja gentlemen, the son of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and his cousin, Mr. Moosabhoy Hassumbhoy. Gopal was removed, with the two other injured servants, to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after.

Superintendent McDermott and Inspector Moore watched the proceedings on behalf of the police, and Mr. Fereira, of Messrs. Duphtary and Fereira, solicitors, represented the accused, who was also present. Mr. McDermott stated that the two Khoja gentlemen were now at Poona, and were not yet quite sufficiently recovered to come over to give evidence in the case. Moreover they had seen the deceased being stabbed.

The Coroner, after reading over the depositions of the witnesses, summed up as follows:—The blow, which the deceased received, is corroborated by almost all the witnesses, was given at the hands of the accused. There was a long-standing quarrel between him and one Rana, a servant in the employ of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram. The masters knew of that, and on the day of the sad occurrence, Rana ran into his master's house, and reported to the three youngsters, the sons of his master, and the two sons of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, that Soma was then quarrelling with the servants in the compound. The three youths came out, and Moosabhoy slapped his servant, the brother of the accused. Two of the Khoja gentlemen were stabbed, which fact is corroborated by the witnesses here. None of the witnesses saw the knife, but they all say they observed blows given by the accused, and one by one the five persons fell down bleeding. It was also dark at that time. It is now for the jury to consider who gave the blows and what blows they were. It is for you to decide who struck the deceased. If the jury is of opinion that the deceased was stabbed by Soma, then they have to consider what offence Soma has committed, whether he can be charged under Section 299 of the Indian Penal Code. If his was the hand that committed the offence, the jury have to consider whether there was any provocation for the accused. None of the witnesses depose that the accused Soma was beaten, but three of the witnesses say that Soma's brother had been slapped by his young master, Soma had some bruises and two cuts as described by Inspector Moore, and they may have been received, as described by some of the witnesses, from a fall in the mortar-well close by, or from the knife he had in his hand. Moreover, Inspector Moore says that Soma smelt of liquor, and also two of the witnesses corroborated that he was under the influence of liquor, but can this justify him to stab five persons? Law does not reckon drunkenness as the palliation of an offence. He is just as responsible even when drunk as when quite sober. Drunkenness can be no extenuating circumstance to induce a man to take out his knife from the pocket and inflict wounds on five different persons, and thereby causing the death of one of them. Under these circumstances, I ask you, the members of the jury, to well consider the case and come to a decided conclusion. After a consultation of about ten minutes the jury unanimously returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Gopal Sheewa was caused by peritonitis following a wound under the abdomen received by means of a knife at the hands of Soma Basawa, and that the offence was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

The Coroner framed a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against the accused, and ordered him to have his trial at the ensuing High Court Criminal Sessions.

THE POONA AMATEURS.

The Poona Amateurs are coming to Bombay and will have a busy week. To-morrow evening and Wednesday, they will put upon the boards of the Novelty Theatre "The Mikado or The Town of Titipu." The part of his Majesty will be filled by Captain Wickham, and his illustrious son, Nankipu, by Major J. R. Hobday, Mr. Lloyd Jones being Poohba'. Lord High Everything Else, and Mr. Sinclair, the Most Noble Lord Pishtush. Mr. Seton will fill the part of Coco, the Lord High Executioner. The Little Maidens fresh from school will be Mrs. J. R. Hobday, Miss Howard, and Miss Shipp, and Katisha, Miss Borradaile.

The Amateurs will give, on Thursday and Friday next, Robertson's Comedy of "School." General and Mrs. Pottinger will in this play be supported by a strong cast, including Mrs. Prior and Miss Borrodaile, Captain Wickham, Captain Bonomi, Mr. Baynes, and Mr. Lloyd Jones. This is the last appearance of General and Mrs. Pottinger on the stage in Bombay as they leave India for good at the close of the year. Let us hope that Bombay will show their appreciation of their most excellent acting and managerial powers by giving them a bumper house on each night.

ALARMING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

A carriage accident of rather an alarming nature, occurred yesterday evening, which was happily unattended with any serious consequence. As Dr. Arnott was driving down Waudby Road yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, in his mail phaeton and pair, one of the horses, which was of a rather vicious nature, became unmanageable, and in kicking and plunging in the traces got one of his hind legs over the main centre shaft, and bolted at a high speed down the road. Dr. Arnott vainly endeavoured to pull the animals up, and finding he could exercise no control over the frightened animals, jumped out of the phaeton, just before the horses and carriage collided with a tree not far from the Victoria Hotel. In jumping Dr. Arnott cut his left hand rather badly, and narrowly escaped being run over. The centre shaft of the phaeton was broken in two, and before the animals could disengage themselves from the traces they were secured by some passers-by; one of the horses was so badly injured that it walked with difficulty.

Dr. Arnott, after seeing that the animals were secured, proceeded home in a hack victoria.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. K. O. Y. L. I.

The following will represent the Gymkhana in this game to-day, and will play in coloured jerseys. The kick off will be at 5 p.m. sharp:—

Back.—C. St. Paul.; three-quarter backs—J. W. E. Donaldson, A. Walpole (capt), and C. B. Winter; half-backs—W. Sutherland and P. G. Clark; forwards—E. T. Tudor, G. J. L. Home, N. J. Stabb, V. Brown, J. H. Murray, A. S. Capper, T. L. Roberts, H. Payne Gallway, and H. Da Costa.

THE LATE M. RENAN.

M. Joseph Ernest Renan, Philologist, member of the Institute of France, whose death is announced was born at Treguier Côtes-du-Nord in February, 1823. His ancestors had been settled in the district for thirteen hundred years, "leading there an obscure life, and accumulating thoughts and sensations, the stored-up capital of which has devolved upon me." Thus with characteristic complacency observed a recent biographe, M. Renan regarded himself as the final expression of the family energies, and perhaps, looking to his commanding position in the world of letters, he has some warrant for the belief. Terguier was an old-fashioned, out-of-the-way place, whose placidity had hardly been stirred, even by the great Revolution. True, there had been some talk of guillotining even in Treguier, and Renan's grandmother—"who always insisted upon being addressed as Mademoiselle"—was once in danger of her neck for the crime of sheltering priests and allowing Mass to be said in her drawing-room. Renan's uncles, on the other hand, were Revolutoinists of a very grim order. When anything went wrong with the young Republic, or when any public misfortune occurred, "such, for instance, as the treason of Dumouriez, my uncles allowed their beards to grow, and walked about with long faces, flowing cravats, untidy garments," Renan pictures Treguier for us as it was when he was a school boy there. "Treguier was a town of priests, cut off from all trade and industry, a vast monastery, within whose walls no sounds from the outer world ever penetrated, where ordinary human persuits were looked upon as vanity and vexation of spirit, whilst those things which laymen treated as chimerical were regarded as the only realities." Here, in this ultra religious atmosphere, Renan's young years were passed, and here he received his early education. He was intended for the priesthood; and the good folk of Treguier, recognising his sacred vocation, were wont to doff their caps to him as he passed to and from school.

Renan was a prodigy as a school boy. He carried off all the prizes at the Treguier College, and was especially recommended to M. Dupanloup, when that dignitary became the Superior of the St. Nicholas du Chardonnet Seminary. Dupanloup had certain plans of his own for the conversion of France, and his pet scheme was the creation of a priesthood of highly cultivated men, who should in themselves tacitly refute the slander that culture and Catholicism were irreconcileable terms. Renan, as a young man of very great promise, was packed off to this seminary. A close friendship ensued betwixt him and the future Bishop of Orleans, based upon a touching fact. Renan idolised his mother, and was wont to write her very long and very ardent letters in which he told her all his thoughts, and unpacked his heart of all its affection for her. Dupanloup was also a mother-worshipper, and one day came across one of these letters of Renan. The passionate epistle touched him profoundly, and he immediately conceived a liking and respect for young Ernest. Their friendship was further cemented by the fact that Renan took a more than ordinary interest in theological questions, and plied his superior with constant inquiries. Dupanloup hailed this as an evidence of earnestness. He afterwards discovered that what he had regarded as earnest inquiry was but nascent scepticism. Renan spent between eight and nine years in seminaries—now at St. Nicholas, now at Issy, and again at St. Sulpice. During this time he had studied widely and learned much, and at the end of his term of probation he had not a shred of faith left. He was at last, when on the eve of taking holy orders, compelled to broach his doubts to Dupanloup, and on the 6th October, 1845, he quitted St. Sulpice. The curious in dates may remember that on the 9th October, 1845—three days later—John Henry Newman went over to the Catholic Church.

Renan now betook himself to the literary garret. In addition, however, to writing, he taught in a school, and was further assisted by his sister Henriette, who, a sceptic herself, had heard with delight of his withdrawal from the priestly calling. In 1848, Renan won the Volney prize for his essay upon the Semitic languages, and then the world knew that another savant of great erudition and what was better, perhaps with an exquisite literary style, had arisen. Renan's future was now assured. In 1849 he was sent to Italy by the Academy, and in 1851 was appointed to the manuscript section of the National Library. In 1860, Napoleon III. despatched him to Syria, and here it was that he conceived the idea of his great work, "Les Origines du Christianisme," the "Life of Jesus." The first volume of the "Origines" was written in a little hut in the town of Salzon. The book was published in 1863, and set the religious world by the ears. Renan's estimate of Christ is briefly this: Jesus was a young peasant of mild and gentle manners, an idealist of idealists, and full of the superstitious fancies of his time, touching angels and demons. His mind was saturated with the Messianic prophecies, and ultimately, by dint of thinking upon the coming of the Messiah, he imagined himself to be the promised deliverer. He went out to preach, followed by certain souls as simple and genuine as he was himself, and after teaching for three years he was arrested for blasphemy, tried and executed. Renan's exquisite style charmed even the orthodox into reading the book. What was even more wonderful was Renan's ingenious evasion of the difficulties besetting a purely human interpretation of Christ's character. Renan bent on proving his inspired peasant theory, stuck at no obstacles. Thus in treating of Christ's last days, he writes:—"He thought of the fig trees under which he might have sat, of those pleasant fountains at which he might have slaked his thirst, and of those sweet Galilean girls whose love he might have won." Human passion in the Garden of Gethsemane! Christians and Sceptics alike protested against this passage, and Strauss, the great Tubingen critic added his protest to the number. M. Challemel-Lacour once described Renan in the following pungent phrase:—"Renan thinks like a man, feels like a woman and acts like a child." This formula received M. Renan's delighted approval. But further to aid the outside world in the interpretation of his character, he himself supplied a key—this of the ethnical order:—"I am a Celt, crossed with a Gascon, and with an infusion of Lapland blood." Clearly M. Renan regards himself as curiosity which should be provided with the necessary explanatory labels. A character woven out of the three-fold thread above given, would obviously have cheerfulness as its dominant note, and M. Renan was the cheeriest of men. He was in love with existence. He looked upon his own life as having been "a charming promenade across actuality" Pantheist in religious profession, and a Boulevardier (with reservations) in temperament. He was as indifferent as Gallio to the disputes of theologians and as cheerful as Mark Tapley. But the luxury of scepticism was strictly reserved for the enlightened few. He had no sympathy with the careless, uninquiring scepticism of to-day. He would make the whole world go to Church of a Sunday—save only the intellectual *elite*, who can give a reason for the doubt that is in them, "Because a gamin of the Paris streets puts aside with a jest beliefs from which the intellect of a Pascal did not succeed in breaking free, one need not conclude that Gavroche is superior to Pascal. In reality very few persons have a right to disbelieve Christianity." This is very happily put but its force as a reproof is somewhat weakened by the fact that M. Renan has placed in Gavroche's hands an interpretation of Christ's life and character, which is widely different from that of Blaise Pascal.

Renan had all the attractive force and fascination of a paradox. He gave laborious nights and days to the task of demonstrating Christianity to be a myth and an illusion, and he nevertheless posed as the friend and patron of religion. The dogmatic side of the Christian Church repelled him; but its religious, its moral and emotioned side had an irresistible charm for him. No man has written with deeper admiration for the personality of Christ, yet no man has more stoutly denied the claims of Christ to the Godhead. He holds firmly to the moral teaching of Jesus, whilst repudiating the theology of Paul. As a critic of Christianity he invariably showed himself reasonable, lofty-minded, and intent on presenting the truth. This sketch may fittingly conclude with an excerpt from Renan in his serious mood. "Impenetrable veils conceal from us the secret of this strange world, of which the reality at once awes and overwhelms us. But there is one indubitable basis which no scepticism can shake, and in which man will find to the end of time the one fixed point of his uncertainties—goodness is goodness, evil is evil. Science and criticism are in my eyes secondary things, compared with the necessity of preserving the tradition of goodness. If the end of life were happiness merely, there would be no reason for distinguishing the destiny of man from that of inferior beings. But it is not so; morality is not synonymous with happiness. As soon as sacrifice becomes a duty and a human need, I see no end to the horizon opening out before me. Like the perfumes from the islands of the Erythean sea, which floated over the surface of the waters to guide the marines, this divine instinct is to me an augury of an unknown land—a messenger from the Infinite."

A Naples correspondent writes:—Professor Palmieri reports that the renewed agitation observed on Vesuvius arises from a small crater in the Atrio di Cavallo, from which copious lava streams are issuing, changing entirely the aspect of that part of the mountain by dividing it into two zones from east to west, along which future streams must flow. Three weeks ago a shock was felt in the interior of the Solfatara Pozzuoli.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

M. J. E. Renan has died in Paris.

The new rules of the Indian Polo Association, framed in accordance with the Commander-in-Chief's suggestions, have been drawn up, and will be issued this week. All tournaments in the coming season will be held under these rules.

The Government of India have sanctioned the relief of the present garrison of Sikkim about the middle of November by one company of the Royal West Surrey Regiment from Dinapore, and two companies of the 8th Bengal Infantry from Barrackpore.

The coming cold weather will probably see the projected line from Lucknow to Benares opened as far as Rae Bareli. Thence to Benares it is at present under survey; but as the engineering difficulties are insignificant, the line should be open throughout its entire length by 1894. This will then form the most direct route between Calcutta and Saharanpur.

It is probable that, with the assent of the Viceroy and the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the young Nawab of Rampur, Hamid Ali Khan, will proceed on an eight months' tour out of India next year. The Nawab is an intelligent youth, who is sure to profit by the enlargement of vision such a trip must bring.

The Ven. W. H. Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore, is permitted to retire from the 1st instant.

The bill for the control of habitual offenders is now under the consideration of the Government of India. It will be passed during the coming Calcutta session.

As everybody who has a proper respect for the Jail Administration knows, the celebrated escape of convicts from the railway train, while on their way from Allahabad to Calcutta *en route* for the Andamans in 1890, was wholly due to the imperfections of the railway carriage, and in no way to those of the prisoners' fetters or the prisoners' guard. Occurrences like this, however, are liable to misinterpretation, and the authorities have prudently determined to guard against them in the future by building a special railway carriage for the conveyance of prisoners under sentence of transportation. With fetters, police, and a patent burglar-proof compartment, observes a contemporary, safe delivery of the convict ought to be ensured.

There are now four towns in the North-West Provinces and Oudh—Allahabad, Benares, Agra, and Bareilly, where telephonic communication has been established between the Magistrate's Court, the Office of the District Superintendent of Police, and the Police Station. To the native subordinate official, who cannot understand the reason for being in so desperate a hurry, the innovation is for the moment only one more illustration of the incomprehensibility of the Sirkar's methods; but as it is found to promote the rapid despatch of public business and the elimination of the chit-laden chuprassie, it will probably be extended.

The many who make Naini Tal their refuge in the hot weather will be glad to hear that Mr. Izat, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, has been asked by the Local Government to organise a bullock-train between Kathgodam and Naini Tal. Hitherto the transport of baggage has been effected on the shoulders of an army of coolies, whose service is far from satisfactory, and whose presence in Naini Tal crowds the bazaars and constitutes a serious menace to the health of the station. The organization of a bullock-train will help materially to lessen this evil, according to a contemporary. Mr. Izat, it is understood, proposes to make all the necessary arrangements during the coming cold weather, and the train will be in working order at the beginning of next season.

The Secretary of State, writes the *Englishman*, has evidently made up his mind to test his powers against silver, as he has now for several weeks past sold no bills under 1-2⅝. In the first six months of the official year 1892-93 he has drawn 8½ millions of an estimated 17 for the year, and it will be interesting to see how much longer he will be able to hold out. To an unprejudiced observer his present action looks very much like playing into the hands of the holders of silver, who, of course, are able to get rid of much more of their stocks than they would be if the Secretary of State met the market. If he perseveres in his policy of holding back his bills till there is a large accumulation to sell, the eventual drop will be such as we have not yet experienced. There is very little in the prospect of Eastern trade to warrant anticipations of any great demand either for Council drafts or silver in the next six months.

The new section of railway between Bangalore and Dharmaveram will be partly ready for traffic early next month, when the following stations will be opened: Yeshwantpur, Yellahunka, Rajankunte, Dod, and Ballapur.

The *Whitehall Review* says:—We have good reason to believe that Mr. Asquith will advise Her Majesty to accede to the American petition, signed, amongst others, by the wife of the President of the United States, and by Mesdames Blaine, Foster, and Rush, urging the release of Mrs. Maybrick. It is an open secret that in the opinion of so cautious an advocate as Mr. Poland, Q.C., sufficient evidence has since the trial been adduced to establish a very reasonable doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. Taking this fact into consideration, it is expected that the Home Secretary will advise Her Majesty to direct Mrs. Maybrick's immediate release.

A professional critic, whose judgment is generally considered sound, tells me, writes our London correspondent, that the new piece in which Mrs. Langtry is playing is ineffably bad. "It is," he says, "as if two men sat down to construct a play out of the materials afforded them by the *Family Herald* and one of the cheaper society papers." To judge from the descriptions given of the plot even so severe a critic of modern ways as Lady Jeune would not admit that *The Queen of Manoa* is an exact picture of contemporary manners among what are known as the upper classes. The "hero" (save the mark!) is an amorous young Brazilian who has become celebrated as a traveller, and who falls in love with the scarcely less amorous lady, whose receptions in Mayfair he condescends to patronise. She flirts with him but with *fin de siècle* prudence declines to give up her rich husband to accompany her Central American lover to the uttermost parts of the earth. Whereupon he puts an end to his brilliant career by throwing himself into the Thames. If the object of *The Queen of Manoa*, assuming that it has no other object than to afford Mrs. Langtry opportunity of exhibiting her charms in most gorgeous garments, is to satirize the fashion of lionizing picturesque, but not otherwise remarkable, strangers, it may not have been produced in vain, though it cannot be expected to enjoy a long life.

The Russians referred to in Reuter's recent telegram as having been expatriated, are Count von Kreuz and Baron de Nold. They spent nearly the whole of last cold weather in Calcutta, where they became very familiar figures indeed. Count von Kreuz was a young officer belonging to one of the best families in Russia. He was supposed to be making the tour of the world owing to some escapade in St. Petersburg. He made many friends during his visit to India. His travelling companion, Baron de Nolde, was far senior to him in years. He was understood to be of Belgian extraction. The expulsion of these officers from Russia, as an up-country paper remarks, can scarcely have any connection with their journey through India.

The Straits Government learns that three of the ringleaders in the original outbreak at Semantan, namely, Imam Prang Gaman, To' Pemangku Bolo and Tungku Ahamad, were arrested on the 14th ult., near Kuala Kran, and have been sent down to Pekan for trial. Nine rifles were at the same time recovered. A detachment of 50 Sikhs under Colonel Walker accompanied by Mr. Clifford attacked a party of rebels at Dasun, Ulu Kechan, on the 18th instant, killing one and capturing sixteen. On the 19th, the detachment proceeded to Brok, where Rahman was known to have been. His camp was found evacuated. Colonel Walker when the local mail left was operating from Dasun, and Mr. Clifford, with To' Raja and a party of Sikhs under Inspector Buswell, working from Ulu Tin. The rebels under Rahman were thus between two attacking columns.

A lamentable drowning accident occurred at Kanchrapara, on the E.-B. State Railway, on Monday. A telegram was received by a relative in town, stating that a young man by the name of Elwin Rogers, who is an apprentice in the local workshops, and his cousin, named Percy Peters, went out to bathe in a tank close to the shops. When they had gone some distance in the water, one of them got entangled in the weeds, and the other, going to the rescue, was similarly entangled, and both were drowned before any assistance could be rendered from the bank. Young Rogers, who is son of the Permanent Way Inspector at Kanchrapara, had just completed his eighteenth year the same day, while the poor lad Peters, was only 16 years old. The accident has thrown a gloom over Kanchrapara, where Mr. Rogers is universally respected and esteemed.

The *Daily News* reports an amusing incident. In theatrical matters it is (says our contemporary) well to be up to date and seize the topic of the hour. There is so much in a subject and so much in a name. The success in burlesque depends to a great extent on the theatre marching with the times. Serious drama is more independent. Still, even with it there are advantages in being topical. The manager of the Lessing Theatre in Berlin has just had this chance, and has deliberately thrown it away. A schoolmaster at Parnessburg, in the Palatinate, has sent him an original drama in six acts. The Germans like to be thorough in their treatment of a subject. Six acts might here be thought over long, but much obviously depends upon the subject. The title of the schoolmaster's play—incontestably up to date, and treating of what in Germany is the subject of the movement—is "Die Cholera." Herr Blumenthal thanked the pedagogue but declined.

The new telephonic line between Vienna and Trieste, 505 kilometres in length (telegraphs the *Standard's* Vienna correspondent), was on Sept. 12 connected with the line from Vienna to Prague, 308 kilometres long, and finally to the line joining Prague, Kolin, and Vienna. The entire system is 1171 kilometres, or 728 English miles, in length.

In the Zwinglian parish church at Grindelwald, on Sept. 11, the Bishop of Worcester administered Holy Communion, according to the order of the Church of England, to the members of the Réunion Conference, including Herr Strasse (Pastor of Grindelwald), Rev. Dr. Stephenson (ex-President Wesleyan Methodist Conference), Rev. Dr. Lunn, Rev. Charles Berry (Wolverhampton), Rev. Hugh Price Hughes (London) and Pastor Monod (Paris).

Twenty-two Customs officers, including several of high rank, were placed on their trial at Vienna on Sept. 12, charged with wholesale smuggling and frauds on the State, amounting, it is said, to hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of florins. Several hundreds of witnesses have been summoned, one of whom, on Sept. 13, deposed that in a single year 3,000,000 kilogrammes of maize were imported into Austria-Hungary without payment of duty.

Information has reached New York that on Sept. 3 the Venezuelan Dictator's General at La Guayra arrested a number of wealthy merchants and demanded ransom. Among the prisoners were consular officials of seven different Powers. The American Consul, supported by the British, Spanish, and French representatives, demanded the release of their colleagues, but was refused, and the commanders of the Dutch, French, Spanish, and German warships in port were preparing to enforce the claim, when a telegram arrived from the Dictator General Mendoza ordering the captives to be set at liberty. General Mendoza has resigned the Presidency, Senor Villega Pulido being appointed in his place.

On the 9th ultimo, says the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, the twin-screw steel hopper dredger Mud Turtle, for Her Majesty's Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, was launched complete from the works of Messrs. Wm. Simons and Co., Renfrew. It is fitted with two sets of compound triple-expansion surface-condensing engines and two mild steel boilers of 800 combined indicated horse-power, constructed for a working pressure of 150lbs. per square inch, each pair of engines being capable of working the buckets independently. Two sets of steel buckets are provided, a large set for silt, and a small set, fitted alternately with steel claws, for ripping through volcanic ash and decomposed rock, interspersed with boulders. With the full-sized buckets the dredger is capable of lifting 400 tons of free soil per hour at thirty feet depth of water. It is also fitted with patent ladder traversing carriage to admit of the buckets cutting in advance of the bow, and arranged that the ladder can be projected to dredge close up to the quay walls at a depth of 30 feet, if desired. The shoots are arranged to discharge the spoil into its own hopper, which is capable of containing 700 tons of dredgings, or into barges alongside. A breakwater is fitted at after end of well to throw the current of water underneath the vessel's bottom when steaming. The hull is constructed of steel of best quality and subdivided into eight watertight compartments. Decks and all fittings of teak. Powerful mooring and warping winches at bow and stern are worked by independent engines, also steam hoist with steel rope for controlling the bucket ladder. Cabin accommodation is provided for the officers and crew at each side of well, and large side scuttles and hatches on deck to secure good ventilation.

Preparations are proceeding in Dublin to suitably celebrate the first anniversary of Mr. Parnell's death.

At a meeting of the Council of the Newcastle Conservative Association, on Sept. 13, it was decided not to proceed with the petition against the recent election of Mr. Morley.

No opposition was offered at Saffron Walden on Sept. 14 to the re-election of Mr. Herbert Gardner on his taking office as President of the Board of Agriculture, and the hon. gentleman, on being nominated was declared duly returned.

Sir G. Trevelyan, addressing his constituents in the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, on September 14, thanked them for having re-elected him on his appointment as Secretary for Scotland, and said, he thought the time had come when, in the corner of some bill, there might slip in a clause to do away with the necessity of a Cabinet Minister seeking re-election.

Lord Charles Beresford is once more anxious for Parliamentary life (says the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*). The noble lord, who resigned his seat for Marylebone in 1889 that he might complete his necessary sea-time as a post-captain, which will entitle him to be kept on the active list of admirals when he reaches that rank, will give up the command of the first-class cruiser Undaunted, now in the Mediterranean, in December next, and will at once return to England, taking up his residence at Parkgate House, Lane, of which he has taken a lease. Lord Charles intends to offer himself for the first Parliamentary vacancy.

In spite of all the talk about the popularity of the naturalistic school of novelists in France, our own Sir Walter Scott still holds his ground there. His works are to be seen in translations on almost every bookstall, although it is probable that most of his French readers are young people in schools and colleges. A tolerably good proof that the author of "Ivanhoe" is not forgotten is to be found in the fact that at the last sitting of the Paris Municipal Council it was decided to give the name of "Walter Scott Arcade" (Passage Walter Scott) to the Passage des Vignoles. It is just worth noting, by the way, that the French Republican mind knows not Sir Walter, but only Walter Scott, for so he is invariably called on the other side of the Channel. At the same sitting of the Council havoc was as usual made with other names of streets. A new "Avenue Gambetta" and "Place Gambetta" were added to the thousands already existing in France, and measures were taken to make a number of other places unrecognizable to all who do not closely follow the Council's vagaries.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO PIECE-GOODS.

LILLADHUR JAIRAM NARANJEE AND OTHERS VS. GEORGE WREFORD AND OTHERS.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared that they are and were entitled to receive certain bales of grey shirtings and to take delivery of them on their arrival in Bombay; that the defendants, the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., may be decreed to deliver up to them 62 bales of grey shirtings and to pay them Rs. 1,000 as damages for the illegal detention thereof, &c. The defendant, Mr. Wreford, is the chief official receiver of the London Bankruptcy Court, and the other defendants are Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee of the estate of Mr. W. M. Macdonald, now an insolvent. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas Dhuramsi, and Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Farran, in delivering a long and elaborate judgment, said that this suit had arisen out of the failure of the firms of Bevis Russell and Co., of London and other places, and of Benn, Ashley and Co., of Bombay. As is not unusual in such cases, the questions which had to be decided in it were of some nicety. At the close of the case, his lordship thought that he had satisfactorily solved them all, and so expressed himself. Further consideration had caused him to modify his views in some particulars and to feel that the difficulties were somewhat greater than he then supposed. The facts, though somewhat involved, were not much in dispute. The plaintiffs, a firm of piece-goods merchants in Bombay, sought to establish their right to 87 bales of grey shirtings which they purchased from Bevis Russell and Co., and which they alleged that they paid for before the failure of that firm. By their plaint, however, they offered to pay any thing which might still be due in respect of the bales. The bales had been sold since suit by arrangement between the parties, embodied in an order of court, dated 24th February, 1891. The decree would determine what was to be done, under that arrangement and order. The defendants at present on the record are the members of the firm of Ritchie Steuart and Co., G. Wreford, the chief official receiver of the London Bankruptcy Court, and F. Whinney, trustee of the estate of Bevis Russell and Co. The official assignee, C. A. Turner, is also a defendant, but nothing was now claimed by or against him, and his presence on the record had long since become unnecessary. The firm of Ritchie Steuart and Co. are attorneys for the firm of G. and R. Dewhurst of Manchester, who claimed the bales as unpaid vendors and had stopped them in transit, and also under arrangements which they alleged they had made with Wreford, Pixley and Whinney as representing Bevis Russell and Co. Ritchie Steuart and Co. were also the attorneys of the defendant Wreford. They were not personally interested in the matter. Wreford and Ritchie Steuart and Co. were made parties to the suit on the 19th January, 1891, as against them the suit began on that day. It would be convenient, his lordship said, to consider: (1) the rights of the plaintiffs in respect of the 87 bales as against the firm of Bevis Russell and Co. and their representatives in bankruptcy; and (2) what rights Dewhurst and Co. had derived from their representatives, and what rights they were entitled to put in force as unpaid vendors of the bales, and how far they had effectually exercised these latter rights. On the 12th and 14th August, 1890, the plaintiffs, by telegram, ordered from Bevis Russell and Co. 100 bales grey shirtings. This order was, on the 4th September, 1890, accepted by Bevis Russell and Co. In order to be in a position to execute the order, Bevis Russell and Co. ordered goods of the required description from Dewhurst and Co. Bevis Russell and Co., having confirmed the purchase directed the 100 bales to be marked J. N. S., that is, Jairam Naranjee and Sons. In connection with Dewhurst's claim to stop the goods in transit, it would be necessary, his lordship said, to examine with accuracy the terms upon which this sale was made. For the present purpose, it need only be stated that the goods were to be delivered free on board at Liverpool. Dewhurst and Co., accordingly despatched the 100 bales, bearing the plaintiffs' mark, to Liverpool in different lots. There Bevis and Co. had them shipped in eight different vessels. (Gives details.) These steamers were what are called "conference" steamers. By agreement between their owners and the Bombay Piece-goods Association, the former carried the goods of members of the Association at a fixed rate of freight. The plaintiffs were members of the Association, and Bevis Russell and Co. had standing orders to ship plaintiffs' goods by "conference" vessels. Bevis Russell and Co. consigned the 100 bales to Bombay in their own names, having the bills of lading made out to their own "order or to his or their assigns." The freight was paid by Bevis Russell and Co. in Liverpool on the plaintiffs' behalf, and insurance was effected by them for the plaintiffs. It was unnecessary to state the dates of the several shipments. They were all made before the 1st December, 1890, save that the 12 bales by the Wistow Hall were shipped on that day. On the several lots being shipped, Bevis Russell and Co. accepted bills of Dewhurst and Co. payable three months after date for their invoical price free on board. There could, his lordship thought, be no doubt but that on the goods being so shipped, if not at an earlier date, the property in them passed from Dewhurst and Co. to Bevis Russell and Co. (Benjamin, 322) and from the latter, by reason of the plaintiffs' contract with Bevis Russell and Co. to the plaintiffs. The terms of the plaintiffs' contract showed that this was the intention of the parties; and it could be said that, by reason of the bill of lading being taken by Bevis Russell and Co., in their own name, payable to the order, their legal property in the goods was after their shipment in Bevis Russell and Co. The latter were then trustees of that legal property for the plaintiffs having a lien on the bills of lading, the symbols of the goods, and upon the goods themselves for their price, and the charges incurred in respect of them. His lordship thought, however, that the correct view was that the property in the goods was in the plaintiffs, Bevis Russell and Co., having, by holding the bills of lading, the constructive possession of the goods and the legal right to their actual possession, and to retain the same until their price was paid by the plaintiffs with the charges. The bills of lading of the bales by three of the steamers (named) endorsed in blank, were sent by post to the firm of Benn Ashley and Co. in Bombay. On the arrival of the steamer in Bombay, Benn Ashley and Co. endorsed the bill of lading of the goods to the plaintiffs, who under it received 13 bales. They did not then make any specific payment in cash for the goods, but they had a sum standing to their credit in a book kept by Benn Ashley and Co., on which account they were given delivery of the 13 bales without making a specific payment. The invoices of the other bales, as they arrived, were handed to the plaintiffs. On the 1st December, the plaintiffs paid Rs. 25,000 to the firm of Benn Ashley and Co. It was an important question in the case whether this payment was to be considered as a payment for or on account of the 100 bales or not. The defendants contended that it was not a payment for the bales, but was in fact and in law a deposit by the plaintiffs with the firm of Benn Ashley and Co., out of which the plaintiffs intended probably to pay for the goods, but that as the plaintiffs did not fix the rate of exchange so as to convert it into sterling, it never became a payment for the goods to Bevis Russell and Co. His lordship, after referring to the manner in which this payment was treated in the books of Benn Ashley and Co., remarked that, looking at the books alone the plaintiffs would appear to have paid for the 100 bales when they paid the Rs. 25,000 into the firm of Benn Ashley and Co. His lordship next referred to the oral evidence on the point. The plaintiffs now stood credited in the books of Bevis Russell and Co. with the price of the 100 bales in sterling. On looking through the cash book of Benn Ashley and Co. his lordship found that when monies were deposited with the firm, the fact was so stated in the last entry with the rate of interest. The evidence of the plaintiff, Khimjee, was sought to be impeached by a reference to the former course of dealing between the plaintiffs and the firm of Benn Ashley and Co., and by a consideration of the improbability of the plaintiffs making a payment for goods, as to some of which they did not know whether they had been shipped or not. It would be improper, his lordship thought, to disbelieve positive evidence as to the payment for the goods in question if and because it could be shown that, in previous instances, the plaintiffs had made a deposit with Benn Ashley and Co., and not a payment for goods, the deposit being subsequently applied in payment for the goods. But nothing of the kind had been shown. So far as his lordship could judge, it was the plaintiffs' practice to make a large payment in rupees when the early invoices of any of their indents arrived and to settle the exchange, or, in other words, to adjust the account when the indent was completed or nearly so. After considering the evidence on the point, his lordship said he had arrived at a very positive conclusion that the plaintiffs intended to pay the Rs. 25,000 on account of the goods, and that Mr. Macdonald received the money on that account. His lordship also was of opinion that it was in law a payment for the goods. It was argued that the money paid in rupees was not, and could not be, payment on goods priced in sterling. That was not so. The plaintiffs never, on any occasion, paid for their goods except in rupees. Then it was said that there was no payment till the exchange was fixed. That again, his lordship thought, was not so. Lastly, it was said that the payment now in rupees to Benn Ashley and Co. the payment had to be made in sterling to Bevis Russell and Co., and it was argued that the two firms were distinct, as Mr. Macdonald was an ostensible though not a real partner in Benn Ashley and Co. That might be so in the case of bankruptcy for the purpose of regulating the distribution of the assets, but in respect of transactions before bankruptcy, it certainly seemed to his lordship that a payment to Benn Ashley and Co. was a payment to Bevis Russell and Co.; but if that were not so, Benn Ashley and Co. were certainly agents to receive payment for the former firm, and to receive payments in the manner in which the plaintiffs paid. The plaintiff's payment was, in his lordships' judgment, good in law. After refering to the suspension of payment by Bevis Russell and Co. on the 4th December, 1890, his lordship said it was not argued before him, and he did not think it could have been successfully contended, that under the order and disposition clause of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 or otherwise, Wreford or Pixly acquired by the vesting order any other or different right to the bills of lading of the 62 bales which they held in London, or to the bills of lading of the 25 bales held by Benn Ashley and Co. in Bombay, or to the goods of which these bills of lading were the symbols than that in which Bevis Russell and Co. and Benn Ashley and Co. held them immediately before their suspension. The point was not expressly conceded or admitted (Mr. Inverarity, his lordship remarked, never admits,) but it was not, on the other hand, expressly contended for. If that be so, Wreford or Pixley became trustees of these bills of lading, and of the bales represented by them, for the plaintiffs. The bills of lading for the 62 bales at that time bore the endorsement in blank of Bevis Russell and Co. In the view his lordship had taken of the case, the plaintiffs were entitled, as against the representatives of Bevis Russell and Co., and Benn Ashley and Co., in bankruptcy, to the bills of lading and the goods represented by them without further payment. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., as attorneys for the official receiver, had not therefore any right to withold the bills of lading of any of them or the bales from the plaintiffs. The defendant Whinny was appointed trestee of the firms, and he was subsequently added as a defendant to this suit. He made no claim to any of the 87 bales or their proceeds. It followed, his lordship remarked, from what he had said that the representatives in bankruptcy of Bevis Russell and Co. and Benn Ashley and Co. had no rights to the 87 bales in dispute to confer on G. and R. Dewhurst, and that firm could claim no right on the bales conferred by these representatives. They had not, however, in fact, purported to confer any rights on Dewhurst and Co., or assigned any rights to that firm. The claim of Dewhurst and Co. to the 87 bales depended therefore, in his lordship's judgment, altogether on their right, as unpaid vendors, to stop the goods in transit. They had not lost, since the suit, the rights (if any) which they possessed when it was filed against them. So far as the plaintiffs and the 87 bales were concerned, his lordship next considered what the agreement amounted to. It was admitted that Dewhurst and Co. were, upon the suspension of Bevis Russell and Co., unpaid vendors of the 87 bales and entitled to the exercise of all rights which unpaid vendors possess, including the right to stop the bales in transit. His lordship next considered the first question which arose in this connection, whether that right did not cease when Bevis Russell and Co. received (if they did receive) and shipped the bales at Liverpool? That depended upon the terms upon which Dewhurst and Co. sold the goods to Bevis Russell and Co. and started them upon their journey. The transit lasted, in his lordship's opinion, until the bales were, as it is called in some cases, "at home" in Bombay. Until then the right of Dewhurst and Co. to stop the goods "in transitu" lasted. His lordship then considered the question whether Dewhurst and Co. did effectually stop the goods or any of them in transit, so as to defeat the plaintiffs' title to them. There was, in his lordship's judgment, no foundatien either in fact or in law for the argument that the telegrams which were sent amounted to a stoppage of the goods in transit on the part of Dewhurst and Co. His lordship then considered the steps taken on behalf of Dewhurst and Co. in Bombay, and was of opinion that the notice to stop of the 15th December was in time to defeat the plaintiffs' title to the 13 bales. Coming next to a consideration of the 62 bales of which Pixley offered delivery to the plaintiffs on the 31st December if they would pay for them, his lordship held that the notices given in respect of some of them to stop in transit on behalf of Dewhurst and Co., were in time, and the title of Dewhurst and Co., to those bales must prevail. In respect of the goods which were landed before Dewhurst gave their notice of stoppage on the 3rd January, no notice of stoppage "in transitu" had been proved to have been given to the proper persons; and therefore the title of the plaintiffs to 21 bales was superior to that of Dewhurst and Co. The result was that, under the terms of the consent order of the 24th February, 1891, the plaintiffs must pay Dewhurst and Co., through Ritchie Steuart and Co., the invoice cost of 42 bales with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from their due dates to payment. All parties to bear their own costs respectively.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major W. A. Plant, Royal Artillexy, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in Sind.

It has been decided that a Colonel on the Staff, on promotion to Major-General, will at once vacate his command.

Rules for competition for prizes for sword and lance practice have been approved, and will be issued to all concerned.

The 2nd Battalion S. W. Borderers, will vacate their barracks, and move into the Rest Camp on the morning of the 5th October.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Charles, Royal (late Indian) Artillery, has retired on a pension of £600 per annum, and extra annuity of £290.

Major H. B. Jeffreys, Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern District, has been granted 20 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd October.

Captain J. F. Sheppard, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, at present attending the Garrison Class at Poona, has been ordered to re-join his regiment.

Colonel Carrington, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bombay Army, won the Silver Cup for best shooting with the revolver in the Officers' match, Poona District Revolver Club meeting for September.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order approving of the extension of the maximum limit of age for appointment as postmen and porters from 30 to 32 years, so as to admit of time-expired men of 12 years' service and upwards being eligible.

With a view to facilitate the payment of Brevet pay, Staff pay to Aide-de-Camps, Order of British India allowance, Order of Merit allowance and annuity, by officers paying native military pensioners, on the transfer of the holders to the pension establishment, the continuance of these allowances will in future be notified in the Controllers's pension circular.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has nominated the following officers for admission to the Staff College:—Captain J. H. G. Byng, 10th Hussars; Captain C. V. Hume, Royal Artillery; Captain H. St. L. Wood, 2nd East York; Captain W. Aldworth, 1st Bedford; Captain B. B. Milford; 2nd East Surrey, Brevet Major W. B. Capper, 2nd Salop. They will join the Staff College on the 15th February 1893.

The following changes have been made in the regulations for the admission of officers to the Indian Staff Corps: No Militia Officer or University candidate will be eligible for direct appointment to the Staff Corps after the 1st January 1895. Any officer who may, from time to time, be required to supplement the direct supply from Sandhurst, will be drawn from the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, and the Royal Artillery. Also any officer of the British Army who may show exceptional qualifications for service in India, may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, be specially selected for the Indian Staff Corps. Officers appointed under this paragraph will be transferred permanently to the Staff Corps, and will not be permitted to revert to their British regiments, except by exchange.

MR. BENGALEE AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You are pleased to remark in the *Gazette* of this morning, that when I stated that India would be as well off with exchange ruling at 1s. per rupee, as it was with the rupee at 2s. I had forgotten that "India's two hundred millions of coined wealth would have only a purchasing power of one hundred millions, while her gold debt of, say, one hundred and fifty millions would be doubled in weight." Allow me to point out that the purchasing power of India's coined wealth has not decreased by the fall already effected in the value of silver compared to gold, so far as the prices of food, clothing, and other necessaries of life for its people are concerned. The rupee has declined only as regards its power to purchase gold. The increase thereby caused in the value of gold stocks held in India has benefitted the country to a greater extent than your apprehended doubling of the 150 millions of its gold debt. I am afraid that the Anglo-Indian community, including the Finance Minister, are working in a panic as regards this currency question. Let us hope that Lord Herschell's committee will judge the subject with more calmness, and will refrain from suggesting any serious change in our currency laws, which really require no meddling, judging from our experience of how well India has maintained its position in the face of a decline in exchange from 1s. 9d to 1s. 2⅞d.—Yours, &c.,

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

IN Ordinary and Periodical Malarial Fevers, Fothergill's Madonal if taken occasionally as directed, will Prevent the impending attack.—Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. GLADSTONE IN WALES.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, while on their way to Nantgwynant, Carnarvon, to be the guests of Sir Edward Watkin, were enthusiastically received at Carnarvon, on Monday (12th ult.) where addresses of welcome were presented on behalf of the Mayor and Corporation and of Llandudno Liberals.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to the addresses, said he rejoiced that Wales' though occupied with other questions, had not forgotten the claims of Ireland. They had recognised that of all the public necessities of the day the Irish question was the greatest and most urgent, for it was truly consecrated by the remembrance of former ages and of the terrible wrongs which for such a length of time had been inflicted on the Irish people. As regarded Wales the late elections had been of a most signal character. During the last twenty-five years Wales had made a wonderful political resurrection. Throughout the earlier period of his public life Wales was, to a great extent, stagnant as to progress and culture: but she was now reasonably entitled to expect that her real and national wants would be acceded to. He desired gladly to respond to the demands which had been made with respect to the disestablishment of the Church. He was quite sure that they had reached a point at which the establishment of a strict religious equality would be for the interest of all classes and all denominations, and for the harmony of the country. However, they must not expect that any Parliamentary institutions could be regulated or so organised as to conduct their operations at railway speed. He had already warned his friends that even the most signal triumph at an election must be followed by ceaseless energy combined with a reasonable patience. There was no greater fault that could be committed by a public man than to cast before the country a whole bundle of promises and encouragement, overlooking the conditions of time and the circumstances under which he had to labour. Wales, however, had a strong claim upon the consideration of the Liberal party, to which it was so warmly attached, and he hoped that the party would not forget her. It was nevertheless his positive duty to recommend a spirit of sobriety as to the amount of their expectations. Yet this he would venture to say—that he hoped whatever might be the pressure of Irish demands or other questions, he hoped that even one Session of Parliament would not be allowed to pass without their being enabled to give some earnest to the people of Wales of their desire to do all possible to promote the realization of their just demands.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone afterwards left by special train for Rhyddu, *en route* for Beddgelert.

At Beddgelert on Tuesday, 13 ult., the Premier, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Edward and Lady Watkin, Mrs. Harry Drew, and others, proceeded to Cwmythan, at the base of Snowdon, and was there presented with addresses of welcome from the Llanberis and Festiniog Liberal associations.

The Prime Minister, in the course of his reply, said he hoped the Government would be able to meet the wishes of the Welsh people. He continued: You will understand that, for your own purposes, the first thing is to have regard to Irish wants. And here I am bound to tell you that the English people, and I am also bound to tell you as a member for Midlothian, that the Scotch people have got some wants that rather resemble yours. They have a land question in Scotland, and they have got a Church question in Scotland. But we shall all travel, I hope, in good agreement and harmony towards the attainment of those objects, and you may rely upon it—whether we can travel towards them as fast as you can wish I don't know—that we shall travel towards them as fast and as zealously and earnestly as we can (cheers). The question of Welsh disestablishment—and with disestablishment, of course, disendowment goes—(cheers)—does not want any argument in this place (laughter). It would be idle to address you. I might as well address the top of Snowdon on the subject of disestablishment as address you about the matter (laughter). Your minds are very well made up. But I will say one word more, especially in the presence of Mr. Ellis—(cheers)—upon a kindred subject, and likewise in the presence of the member for this division (Mr. Bryn Roberts), where I am very happy to find myself the subject of the question. I am truly sorry to think that there should be in Wales anything like a land question distinct from the land question in England, but I am bound to say that when Mr. Ellis brought forward this subject in the House of Commons, and discussed it in a very able speech he did open to us considerations of a most serious character affecting Wales, and of a nature quite distinct from those features that attach to the land question in England (hear, hear). I learn with great astonishment, partly from him and partly from the investigation of public and authentic returns, something which caused me both surprise and pain (cheers). For example, we find that in England—and when I say England I take England and Wales together—there has been a reduction of agricultural rents throughout the country amounting I think, to 24 per cent. I think it was very honourable to the landlords and honourable to the farmers of England that all that reduction had been brought about in the main not only without any legal compulsion, but, to the credit of the good sense and good feeling of the parties, without any interruption of the good resolution between the owners of the land and the occupiers of the land. That is, speaking generally (cheers). But when I came to separate Wales from England, and to consider what the Welsh case was, in the first place, I found that while the general reduction was 24 per cent. in England, the reduction in Wales was only, I think, seven per cent (shame). That was a fact that certainly went far to support the contention of Mr. Ellis that, from whatever cause—whether from difference of language, from difference of traditions, or from whatever cause—there were circumstances in the Welsh land question different from and far less satisfactory than the circumstances of the English land question. But there was a little more than this. We actually found that while it was admitted that there had been great agricultural distress throughout the country, and that the farmers had had the utmost difficulty in holding their ground, so much so that a good many of them could not hold their ground, but were obliged to give up the attempt in Wales there were actually four countries in which during the period of distress the rents, so far from being reduced 24 per cent., so far from being reduced even 7 per cent., were actually raised—(shame)—and I regret to say that one of those counties was Carnarvon. That is a serious question; and I only refer to it now for the purpose of, in the first place, rendering a tribute to Mr. Ellis—(cheers)—who took upon himself the labour of bringing this subject before Parliament, and for the purpose of assuring you that such a question as that cannot fail to receive the serious attention and consideration of the Government which has just taken office. I will, if you will allow me close by wishing you all every blessing and satisfaction, the enjoyment of all political liberties, the rational use of your franchises for the purposes of promoting good measures throughout the country, and the maintenance of a loyal, orderly, law-abiding temper, which, indeed, I am sure I do not require to use any efforts to recommend.

At Barmouth on the 15 ult., Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging an addres, after congratulating his hearers on the promise of an excellent harvest, said:—Well, I think you have spoken of the breezes of this region by land and by sea. Gentlemen, and, above all, ladies, with reference to these breezes, allow me to congratulate you on your good looks. (Laughter.) You appear to me to present features and conditions of a healthy population, and I well recollect myself the pleasure which I experienced in Barmouth a great many years ago, when I heard my wife running out in the morning into the passage of the hotel, and saying, "Can we bathe?" Now here is Barmouth of the present day, and I tell you that if it were not for the sea I should not have known it again. (Laughter.) After referring to the increased means of access to Wales by the Dee Bridge and the Mersey Tunnel, Mr. Gladstone continued: I rejoice in that. It is a very good thing because it promotes the health, comfort, and advantage of the population of our great towns and populous districts. It is not now as it used to be forty or fifty years ago. Nobody ever heard forty or fifty years ago of a working man getting a holiday with his wife and children. But I rejoice also that in this day English people are becoming gradually acquainted with Wales. When I was a boy they knew nothing about Wales whatever. The only thing I knew about Wales was this. There came into my father's house as it happened an under housemaid who was a Welsh damsel and she was thoroughly loyal to Wales. It was just after the great war. I do not remember much of her conversation, but I recollect one asertion that she confidently made and which proved her loyalty to Wales. It was then about the peace of 1815 and what she told us was—and she believed it as she believed almost the Gospel—that Sir Watkin Williams Wynn sent millions of men to face the war. (Loud laughter.) I am a Scotchman by blood and I am a Lancashire man by birth. I have lived most of my life in London and in one way or another I belong to most parts of the country. But this I may say, my wife is as you know, a good Welshwoman. (Prolonged cheering.) I think that to a considerable extent, she has infected me, and, moreover, that I am now too old to get rid of that infection. (Laughter.) Go back with me 500 or 600 years. As the old Castle of Hawarden and many other old castles remind us, the Welsh were then what may be called very awkward customers for the English. (Renewed laughter.) The English had great trouble in keeping them down, and in point of fact, they could not altogether do it. Without these great castles they could not maintain their grasp on Wales. For 300 years they kept Wales down as, I am sorry to say, poor Ireland was kept down, but kept down much more cruelly and for a much longer time. (Hear, hear.) When the Tudors came to the throne it was a great blessing to Wales; it was then that Wales began to look up. It is quite evident that Queen Elizabeth had a strong feeling for Wales. I hold that Wales should be grateful to her memory if only for the enormous treasure imparted to Wales in giving an admirable translation of the Holy Scriptures which has been cherished ever since. (Loud cheers.) Now let me put in a small anecdote, if you are not tired. (Loud cries of "No" and "Go on.") You remember Henry Richard, member of Parliament, who, as most Welshmen are aware, was a brave man. (Laughter.) One day it happened in the House of Commons that, for some reason or other, there arose a little debate or conversation on the authorized version of the Scriptures, and Mr. Richard spoke to this effect: "You English," he said, "have a most noble and an invaluable translation of the Holy Scriptures, which I hope you treasure and prize as you ought to do, but," he added, "your will not be offended when I tell you that we Welshmen have got a much finer translation—(cheers and laughter)—and the reason why the translation of the Scriptures is a finer one than yours is not because your translators have failed to do their duty, but because our language is so much finer than yours." (Loud laughter.) When they tried to coerce Wales, about the twelfth and fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Wales gave them a deal of trouble, but since then better manners have come in and better modes have been adopted. The consequence is this, that Wales now gives no trouble at all. You have addressed me as "Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The words "Prime Minister" ought to do nothing but remind a man of his own weakness and imperfections in the face of the great duties he has to discharge. But I am going to refer to the phrase of "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." Well, if the Administration which has just been formed has one object more than another, it is that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall become more united.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

MILITARY.

9th Lancers.—Lieut the Hon V R Anderson-Pelham resigns his commission; Supernumerary Lieut Lord D J C Compton to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon V R Anderson-Pelham.

10th Hussars.—Lieut Charles Henry. Lord Southampton, to be Captain, in succession to Major D S W, Earl of Airlie, Adjutant of Yeomanry; Second Lieut N W Curzon to be Lieutenant, vice C H, Lord Southampton.

Royal Artillery.

Lieut-Col John Walter Inge, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on retired pay.

The promotion of Lieut-Col N Powlett is antedated to June 6, 1892.

Major John James Congdon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J W Inge.

In consequence of the promotion of Col W Hunter being antedated to June 2, 1892, the dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers are altered as follows:—Major E A Burrows to June 2, 1892; Major W H H Waters to June 22, 1892; Major C D Cottrell to July 21, 1892; Major E A Lambart to July 27, 1892; Capt A V Briscoe, from the Seconded List, to July 21, 1892; and Capt J G Geddes to July 27, 1892.

Capt Charles Hubert Blount, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice J J Congdon.

Capt Henry Maples (District Officer) is placed on retired pay.

Lieut the Hon Francis Richard Bingham to be Captain, vice A R Stuart.

The undermentioned officers are seconded:—Captain Henry Stevens le Marchant Guille, for service on the Inspectional Staff; Captain Alexander Ramsay Stuart, for service on the Staff; Lieut E P England, for service with a Bengal Mountain Battery; and Lieut J E L Bruce, for service with a Bengal Mountain Battery.

Lieut Stafford Davies Price-Davies resigns his commission.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Robert Visart de Bury, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E P England.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenant:—Charles Norman Buzzard, in succession to Lieut the Hon F R Bingham; John James Hanks, in succession to Lieut J E L Bruce; and Walter Louis John Carey, in succession to Lieut S D Price-Davies.

Scots Guards.—Sergeant-Major William Jamieson to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt F Butterworth, retired.

Line Battalions.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Capt William Fry is seconded for service as Adjutant of the Upper Burmah Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The South Staffordshire Regiment.—Capt Harry B Lassetter retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).—Capt Guy E W Withington to be Adjutant, vice Capt C M Sumner, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Lieut Walter S Prentis is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Queen's (India) Cadet Howard Alaric Gib, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C Godfrey, seconded.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Second Lieut Richard S Phillips is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants:—Herbert Edward Trevor, in succession to Lieut R C W Lukin, seconded; and George Henry Badcock, vice E H Buckle, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut-Col Edward T B Sparks retires on retired pay.

Ordnance Store Department—Assistant Commissary-General of Ordance and Hon Major G O Warren is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Army Pay Department.—Paymaster and Hon Capt John K M'Causland is granted the honorary rank of Major Capt Frederick W Hill, the East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Paymaster. The date of appointment as Paymaster of Capt C A Bray, the East Lancashire Regiment, is August 25, 1891, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of September 6. 1892.

Half-Pay—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Major and Col W Hunter, Royal Artillery, is antedated to June 2, 1892.

Memorandum.—Col Henery Dowdeswell Pitt, from Colonel on the Staff commanding a Royal Artillery circle in India, retires on retired pay.

NAVAL.

Admiralty, Sept 2—Royal Marine Artillery: Capt James Henry Bor reverts to the corps from the Seconded List.

September 6—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and August 5, 1875, Vice-Admiral Francis Mowbray Prattent has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieut Henry Valentine Simpson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The Rev. Edwin Rouse Borthwick, BA, has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet.

Assistant-Paymaster Alexander Edward Cubitt has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet.

September 7—Clerk Frederick Matthew Mitchell has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet.

SOME FAMOUS SHIPS.

The outcry which has been raised against the destruction of Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant makes it interesting to trace the end of other famous vessels. The Shannon, which fought and captured the Chesapeake, was broken up at Chatham, parts of her hull being sold at a fancy price; Sir Francis Drake's Golden Hind came to a similar end at Deptford, a chair made out of her timbers being one of the treasures of Oxford university; the Resolute which went in search of Sir John Franklin and after being abandoned in an ice waste was picked up by an American whaler, and returned refitted by the United States Government to this country, was moored in the Medway for some years afterwards, but ultimately taken in dock and pulled to pieces, a suite of furniture fashioned from her oaken timbers being sent as a momento to the American President: the Sovereign of the Seas, the first British three-decker, built in the time of Charles I., "to the great glory of the English nation, and not to be paralleled in the whole Christain world," was accidentally destroyed by fire at Chatham after seeing much and long service. Of Captain Cook's Endeavour not a trace is left, though several of his scientific instruments have been preserved; nor is there any trace of the Victoria, which made the first voyage round the world. The Betsy Caius, which brought William of Orange to this country in 1688, was cast away 138 years later. Several English and foreign war ships which have been sold to the Norwegians are now carrying timber from port to port; the Marlborough, which conveyed so many thousands of our troops to India is now moored at Gibraltar as a coal-hulk; and the John Bertram, the American racing tea clipper, foundered some years ago while struggling along towards England with a cargo of petroleum.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Hopkins sea-side laboratory is connected with the Leland Stanford University of California, and is situated on a rocky promontory called Point Aloha, in Monterey Bay. It is a two-storey frame house with numerous large windows. The lower floor is devoted to Aquaria, the upper to research. Specimens for the study of jelly-fishes, star-fishes, molluscs, and so on, are peculiarly plentiful in the bay. Some of the nudibranch molluscs (Aplysia) are nearly a foot in length, and there is a twenty-armed star-fish (Pycnopodia) which can cover a distance of 8ft. in 4min. Some of the jelly-fishes fill a bushel measure, and the anemones, compared to those of the Atlantic coast, are as sunflowers to marigolds.

Of the fishes obtained there, perhaps the most remarkable is the blue hag-fish (Polistotrema), which is shaped like an eel, and about 18in. long. It lives as a parasite on other fishes; entering their bodies by the eye or throat, and by means of its rasp-like teeth, gnawing its way into the body of its unfortunate host without breaking the bones or vicera, and in time devouring the entire muscular system.

The laboratory is well supplied with collecting apparatus, microscopes, reagents, and so forth. It has accommodated 30 students during the summer, some of whom are teachers from other schools of science, and a few are biologists making original investigations. The surrounding country is very beautiful, and outside of the tropics it would be difficult to find a better site for a marine laboratory.

It is proposed to introduce the kangaroo of Australia into North America as a substitute for the extinct or all but extinct bison. Parts of the country, especially in the West, unsuited for cultivation or other stock, might, it is thought, be utilised in breeding kangaroos, which not only afford good sport, but "flesh, fur, and foot-wear."

Some years ago Mr. B. S. Yeates, an American geologist, obtained some curious crystals from Grant County, New Mexico. They had the form of azurite crystals, and occurred in masses varying in weight from 7oz. to 70lb. Although resembling native copper in appearance, they consisted of clay mixed with copper grains. Mr. C. H. Snow has recently obtained similar crystals from the Potosi copper mine, New Mexico, and accounts for them by supposing that a solution containing copper deposited azurite crystals in the clay, and the water and carbonic acid having been expelled from these left masses of pure copper in the shape of the crystals. The clay subsequently entered into the pores of these granular crystals.

The St. Gervais disaster is now attributed to the bursting of a lake or reservoir of water in the glacier of Te-te-Rousse. M. Vallon, Director of the Mont Blanc Observatory, recently visited the glacier and found a great arch or cavity in its end, which had evidently been hollowed out by an internal force. The arch led into a passage strewn with blocks of ice, and communicating with an open amphitheatre or crater, surrounded by vertical walls of ice over a hundred feet high. This crater, in their opinion, was the [illegible] subglacial lake which burst a passage through the ice and overflowed the valley of St. Gervais in a torrent of ice, mud, stones, and water. M. Vallon estimates that 100,000 cubic metres of water and 90,000 of ice were discharged from the glacier. Anticipating a renewal of the glacial lake, he suggests that an outlet for its waters should be provided by blasting the rocky bed of the glacier.

In the year 1890 some human bones of enormous size, double the ordinary in fact, were found in the tumulus of Castelnau (Herault), and have since been carefully examined by Professor Kiener, who, while admitting that the bones are those of a very tall race, nevertheless finds them abnormal in dimensions and apparently of morbid growth. They undoubtedly re-open the question of the "giants" of antiquity, but do not furnish sufficient evidence to decide it.

In an ancient grave at Gignac (Herault) M. de Lapouge has found a finely-carved human head of jade, representing a type of the great yellow-skinned race or races. It is religious in character, and is evidently from China or Japan. M. Sindho regards it as a Japanese work made from a Hindu or Sinhalese model of Buddha, a little before the Christian era; while M. de Milloue considers it a head of Konan Yin, a Chinese deity, and M. de Rosny thinks it a head of Mayadevi, mother of Guatama, the founder of Buddhism. It is supposed to have been worn as an amulet round the neck of a Hunnich or Gothic chief. The graves at Gignac are probably those of a settlement of the West Goth.

Owing to the leakage of naphtha and petroleum from badly-made barges on the River Volga, the fish are being gradually exterminated, and have quite disappeared at the stopping-places of the vessels. The oil, besides polluting the water, kills the infusoria and insects on which the fishes prey, and during the spring floods of the river it destroys their larvæ by hindering them from breathing. Moreover, it injures the vegetation of the flooded lands, an evil which is hardly made good by the supply of oil which the peasants and farmers are able to collect for nothing. The sterlet of Astrachan, a delicious fish, is becoming uneatable owing to the flavour of naptha it contracts by living in the contaminated waters.

In connection with the eleventh census of the United States an extra bulletin has just been issued which deals exclusively with the remnants of the renowned Indian "six nations" of the New York State, comprising the Cayugas, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras. It is illustrated with maps and photographs, and is an accurate account of the present social, religious, industrial, and political condition of these tribes, around which both history and fiction have thrown a halo of romance. It is from these Indians more than any other that our ideas of the "Noble Redman" arose.

To account for the extraordinary number of different languages among the Indians of North America, especially on the Pacific coast. Mr. E. F. Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, has suggested that in hunting a family may have become separated from the rest of the tribe, and, the elders having died, the children would be left to form a language of their own retaining only some words of their mother tongue. Hence it is, perhaps, that simple words frequently used in the domestic circle, such as fire, water, you, I, one, two, three, four, five, &c., are generally alike in the different vocabularies.

At the West Virginia Agricultural Experimental Station, U. S., a number of experiments have been made to test the value of weeds as fertilisers, that is to say, as containing nitrates, phosphoric acid, and potash. Among the best are the bitter-dock, common thistle, crow-foot grass, sheep sorrels, sweet clover, burdock, ox-eye daisy, wild lettuce, wild carrot, yarrow wild flax, briars, and lobelia.

Decrease in the birth-rate, which is alarming the French, is not confined to them, or even to civilised communities. Physicians say that American ladies of old "colonial" families have smaller families than their great-grandmothers. It is also asserted on good authority that the Negritos, Polynesians, and Guatos of Paraguay are dying out from this cause. Reverting to France, the Marquis de Nadaillac in his "Le Peril National," shows that the birth-rate is least in the cities, richest communes, and most well-to-do classes of society. Apart from the various social reasons given for this state of things one is tempted to wonder whether there is not some other and obscurer cause, not yet understood.

Genoa is supplied with electric power from the reservoir on a tributary of the Po, which also provides the city with water. Turbines of the Faesch Picard type absorb 1,600 horse-power, and drive a number of Thury dynamos, insulated on porcelain, which generate the current. The wires conveying the electricity are 16 miles long and of bare copper, supported on poles by oil insulators. The electric motors at Genoa vary from 15 to 60 horse-power, and are chiefly employed in factories.

Mr. E. F. Pittman, the New South Wales Government geologist, has forwarded the following report to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture:—"In consequence of reports which lately appeared in the press, to the effect that an auriferous reef had been discovered near Springwood, I have visited the locality, which is in the parish of Nepean, Cook County. The supposed reef consists of a stratified deposit about 9 inches thick, of very silicious ironstone, or ferruginous grit, interbedded with the Hawkesbury sandstones, and dipping east at an angle of 25°, which is about equal to that of the slope of the hillside. Two open cuttings have been made and an inclined shaft about 50 feet deep has been sunk, with the object of striking the deposit at a depth. The ironstone bed is exposed on the eastern slope of the Blue Mountains (facing the Nepean River, and about 8 miles from Penrith) and almost immediately on the line of fault which caused the country now forming the Emu Plains to sink from its former height (on a level with the top of the Blue Mountains) to its present position. The ironstone bed would, therefore, probably be found to extend horizontally under the upper bed of the Hawkesbury sandstone, forming the escarpment of the mountains, and as a matter of fact similar beds of iron-stone are of common occurrence in the higher portions of the ranges, a noticeable instance occuring in the neighbourhood of Mount Victoria, where one of these beds can be traced for miles. So far, however, these deposits have not been found to contain more than bare traces of gold, and the probabilities appear to be against the occurence of payable quantities of the precious metal in them. Three samples of the ironstone from Springwood were taken by me, and were assayed by Mr. J C. Mingaye, F. C. S., in the laboratory attached to this department, with the result that not one of them was found to contain gold or silver.

NOTICES.

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"To
"Messrs. R. F. Smith and Co., Chemists,
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"Gentlemen,
"The two bottles of Edwards' "Harlene" last supplied have worked wonders within the short period of a fortnight. For the past eight years I have been losing my hair in such abundance that the crown of my head became actually bald at my present comparatively early age of 32. To my relief, I am happy to state now that my "bald pate" has been partially covered, and my hair has assumed a fine dark colour. You are at perfect liberty to make use of this testimonial.
"Yours truly,
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"Dear Sir,—Yours is indeed a wonderful discovery. I have used one bottle, and can detect an improvement in my hair already. Please send another bottle.
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PHYSICIANS AND ANALYSTS PRONOUNCE IT TO BE PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DEVOID OF ANY METALLIC OR OTHER INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS.
1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the world.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
EDWARDS & Co.,
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EDWARDS' VIOLETTA,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED SKIN TONIC.
A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
PIMPLES, FRECKLES, BLACK SPECKS, SUNBURNS, SCURF, ROUGHNESS, and all unsightly blemishes on the face, neck, hands, and arms rapidly and permanently cured by EDWARDS' VIOLETTA. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to use. This remarkable preparation should be tried by all. Small-pox marks, Moles, Freckles, Ringworms, &c., yield immediately. It attacks these unsightly, irritable, and unpleasant affections, and always imparts a clear, healthy, and natural loveliness to the skin.
1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle.

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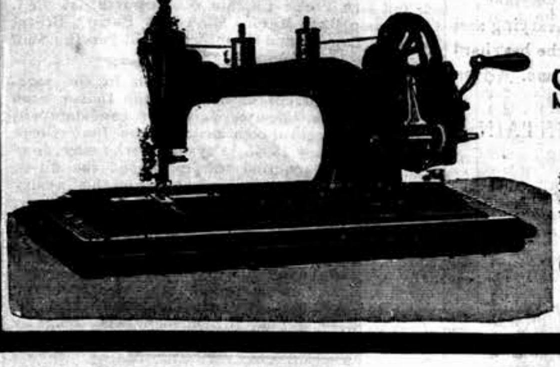
Wholesale Agent, Bombay Presidency for this brand only: DAMOODUR RATANSEY, 27, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by Damoodur Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, all of Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY:—Army and Navy Stores, Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Army and Navy Civil Service Stores, Pistis & Pelekanos, Bolton & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Misquita & Co., and Dinshaw & Merwan.



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PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
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JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE
FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY
JEWSBURY & BROWN,
Chemists
113 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
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ORIENTAL
TOOTH PASTE.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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"SATIN POLISH."
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

BASS
GREEN
DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
Trade WW Mark
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many **Testimonials** received

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Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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THE BEST

of Anti-Billious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, M.D
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous,
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Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

LEGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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CURED BY THE

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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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The Best and Purest COCOA

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

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THE increased demand for watches of a more or less complicated character, which have hitherto been available only to the wealthy and the many improvements which have been made, resulting in lessening the cost of their manufacture, has enabled us to add to our stock a number of the most useful of these novelties at prices which have been hitherto impossible.

THE "CHRONOGRAP" WATCH.
A first-class lever Watch combined with the most improved Chronograph action, equal in accuracy to the best Gold and Silver Chronographs. Registering to within a fifth of a second.

Rs. 60 and 70.

THE "ALARUM" WATCH.
By simply moving the long indicator to any hour desired, the Alarum will be set in motion as in an ordinary Alarm Clock, making sufficient sound to awake any ordinary sleeper.
A splendid Timekeeper.
Rs. 25.

THE "PIONEER" WATCH.
For travelling, shikarring and general use, combining a thoroughly reliable *timekeeper* with an *accurate compass* on the reverse of the case.
No one in the Districts or in the Jungle should be without one.

Rs. 30 only.

A similar Watch, having, instead of a Compass, a miniature Roulette Table or Race-course which may be made to revolve rapidly by moving a spring.
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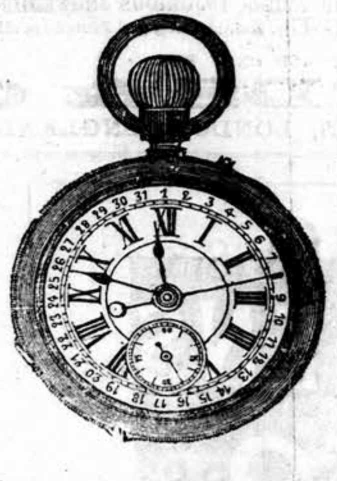

THE "SINGLE CALENDAR" WATCH.
This Watch has the days of the month enumerated on the outside edge of the dial, the long indicator points faithfully as the days pass, changing automatically at midnight.

A thoroughly reliable Watch.
Rs. 24.
In Silver cases;
Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
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LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE! CROWN IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and trustworthy servant. It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Gives satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.

WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.

Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.

Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LONDON BISCUIT Manufacturers

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain), H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M. the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece and H.M. Alexander I., King of Servia.

SEVENTEEN MEDALS.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR TOILET & NURSERY.

Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN

Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. *(Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)*

"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, "and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,
And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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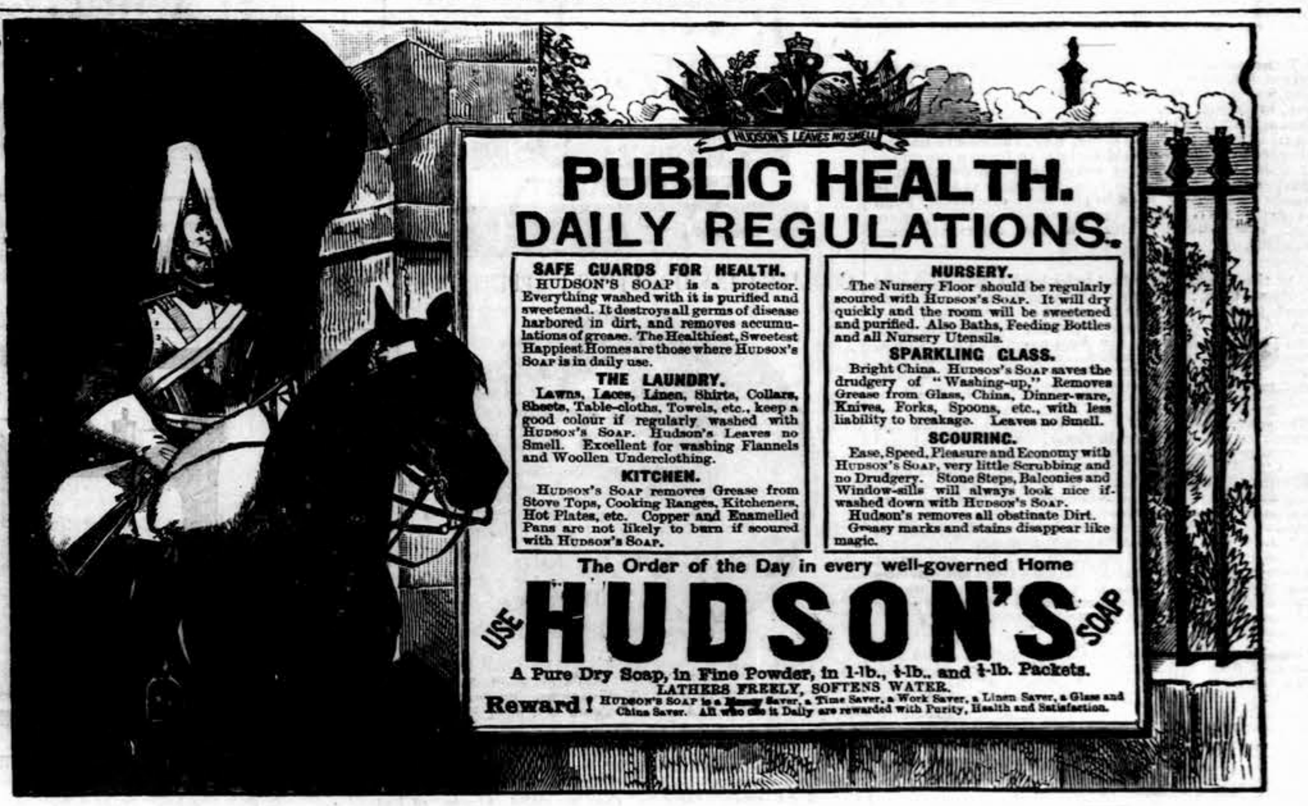

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SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up," Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.
Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS"

*** Gold Capsule.
** Blue "
* Green "

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.
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Agents—THE SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RANGOON; MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., CALCUTTA; ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., 29, Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.

PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation **SOFTENS THE WATER**, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and **BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION** in a most extraordinary way. **Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom.** *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

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